Health Week — 1923 Virginia

CLEAN-UP WEEK TO BE HELD BY NEGRO ORGANIZATION SOC.

Through the efforts of Mr. L. C. White, Local Agent of the Negro Organization Society, a number of citizens met at St. Phillips P. E. church Thursday night March 15th, to consider the advisability of conducting in Richmond during the week of April 1 to 7th, a clean up campaign. Following devotionals, by Dr. J. L. Taylor, Rector of Church and Dr. A. A. Hector Mr. White explained the Nation and State-wide campaigns for a clean up week and urged that a local committee be appointed to cooperate in the movement.

The meeting indorsed the movement and selected the following persons: Mrs. J. W. Chambers Drs. J. L. Taylor T. J. King, A. A. Hector, W. H. Hughes, J. H. Blackwell, Jr. W. R. Howerton and Geo. N. Evans, to perfect plans and to interest the churches, schools homes, and citizens in general to cooperate in this necessary health movement.

The following citizens:—Drs. W. H. Hughes, J. H. Blackwell, Jr., and T. J. King were selected to wait on the Mayor and other city officials, and to invite their cooperation in carrying out the local program.

These citizens earnestly request the active participation of all ministers, principals, teachers, officers of organizations and heads of families in the effort to have a thorough clean up of the houses and premises of every colored resident in our city. Mr. White's office—Room 300 Mechanics Bank Building—will be general headquarters of Com. and workers, but information will be given by any of the above committeemen; and the public is asked to attend future meetings, same will be announced through the churches and press.

Committee on Publicity,
W. A. JORDAN.
GEO. W. EPPS.

NEGROES DEFER PLAN HEALTH CAMPAIGN

NEWPORT NEWS VA PRESS
APRIL 3, 1923

Matter Will be Directed Week of April 15 Instead of April 8

Health Week for the colored people was postponed in action taken last night from the week of April 8 to the week of April 15, and more complete arrangements will be made in the meantime to provide an adequate program.

This was decided at a meeting of the interracial committee at the colored branch of the Y. M. C. A., where it became known that the leaders expected to take part in the health week program would serve also in the Y. M. C. A. campaign, and that the same group of men could not handle both matters during the same week.

Prizes will be offered for the best kept premises during the week, and arrangements will be made to procure the services of health speakers in the schools where the matter of health and cleanliness will be discussed in detail.

An enthusiastic group of members were present last night at the meeting of the committee. Further plans will be discussed before the health week program is carried ont. Colored leaders will see that the provisions of the observance are emphasized and every effort will be made to secure the cooperation of all colored residents in the city with a view to stressing the importance of keeping the premises and homes clean at all times.

NEWPORT NEWS VA PRESS
APRIL 8, 1923

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK CAMPAIGN APRIL 15

Extensive Arrangements Made to Reach Every Resident in Health Week Appeal

Extensive plans are being made to carry out the provisions of the negro health week program which was postponed until the week of April 15, when every effort will be made to reach a large number of negro residents in an appeal to make their premises more presentable.

Arrangements for the observance of the week were made recently at a meeting of the inter-racial committee whe the importance of such a program was emphasized. It is thought that every negro resident will cooperate with the plan and will make every effort to assist in making the program a success.

Speakers will be sent out to the schools with a view to pointing out the advantages of following the provisions of the health week program.

Health Week—1923

FIFTH NEGRO HEALTH WEEK APRIL 1-7

The Texas Public Health Association of Austin announces the fifth annual Negro Health Week in Texas, beginning Sunday, April 1, and ending Saturday, April 7, 1923. Houston Informer 3/24/23. Texas

The following program is suggested for observance on these days:

Sunday, April 1, sermon and lecture day.

Monday, April 2, hygiene day.

Tuesday, April 3, "swat the fly" day.

Wednesday, April 4, tuberculosis day.

Thursday, April 5, children's health day. (This is reputed birthday of Booker T. Washington, founder of Negro Health Week.)

Friday, April 6, church sanitation day.

Saturday, April 7, general clean-up day.

Statistics compiled by Monroe N. Work, Tuskegee Institute, editor of the Negro Year Book, state that 450,000 colored people in the South are seriously ill all the time, the sickness costing annually $75,000,000; that 225,000 colored Southerners die annually, estimated annual expense of $25,000,000, or a total of $100,000,000, from sickness and deaths alone among our people in the South each year.

It is further stated that 50 out of every 100 cases of sickness can be prevented and that 45 out of every 100 deaths can be prevented.

The annual loss of savings from sickness and deaths is $300,000,000, which makes it possible for at least $150,000,000 in earnings to be saved annually by hygiene and sanitation.

Every community in the state is asked to observe Negro Health Week with an appropriate program and by precept and example teach our people the inestimable value and incalculable benefit to be derived from proper living and wholesome and healthy environments.

HEALTH WEEK.

APRIL 1-7, 1923.

Dallas Express 3-31-23 Dallas—Texas

For the benefit of the public, health week will be observed at the McMillan Sanitarium on the corner of Hall and State streets, from April 1-7, 1923. If you are sick or believe you are, and even if you are not sick, you will receive instructions to keep you from being sick and there will be free examinations. No fee will be charged for examinations and prescriptions. The doctors will talk on personal hygiene. All operations both both major and minor will be free of charge, only a fee will be charged if you stay at the sanitarium.

This is a rare opportunity for the general public to receive high class professional service free, this courtesy is extended to the public as one of the means to lower the high death rate of the Negro.

Come and be examined, bring your children and be examined. Everything will be absolutely free. All the local physicians will be in charge. Don't forget the date and place.

Texas.

HEALTH WEEK TO BE WIDELY OBSERVED IN TEXAS

Dallas Express Dallas—Texas

Austin, Texas, March 23.—F. Rivers Barnwell, lecturer to Negroes, Texas Public Health Association, states that great interest in the observance of the Fifth Annual Negro Health Week in Texas is being shown. 3-31-23

Over eight thousand programs for the Week have been sent to group leaders all over the state. The plans for the week include lectures and sermons on various health subjects talks to children, parades and pageants, cleaning of yards, alleys, buildings, etc., also practical health demonstrations.

It is hoped that the readers of this article will get behind the movement for a healthier race and do their utmost to insure a successful week. Health is your greatest asset. If you will assist nature she will do much to prevent the sickness that costs the nation millions of dollars each year.

One good way to assure yourself of good health is to have a yearly physical examination by your physician. It is at these examinations that minor defects can be located and corrected before they become serious. A good slogan for the week is, Health for All—All for Health. Let us all work to make Texas a healthier place in which to live.

COLORED TEXANS SHOW INTEREST IN 5TH HEALTH WEEK

Houston Informer

(Special to The Informer.)

Austin, Tex.—F. Rivers Barnwell, lecturer to Negroes, Texas Public Health Association, states that great interest in the observance of "Fifth Annual Negro Health Week" in Texas is being shown. Over eight thousand programs for the week have been sent to group leaders all over the state. The plans for the week include lectures and sermons on various health subjects, health talks to children, parades and pageants, cleaning of yards, alleys, buildings, etc.; also practical health demonstrations. 3/31/23

It is hoped that the readers of this article will get behind the movement for a healthier race and do their utmost to insure a successful week. Health is your greatest asset. If you will assist nature she will do much to prevent sickness that costs the nation millions of dollars each year.

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MAKE HEALTH WEEK A BIG WEEK.

Dallas Express

Health week among Negroes is nine years old in America but only five years old in Texas. Here however, its observance has increased in efficiency with each succeeding year and it is the hope of the Texas Public Health Association and the leaders in the movement in the various towns that this year's observance may eclipse them all. 3/17/23

Health Week is educational. It is life saving. It is life giving. It encourages thrift. Dallas Texas.

The following facts given by the Negro Year Book give reason enough for its hearty observice. "It is estimated that 450,000 Colored people in the South are seriously ill at all the time; that the annual cost of these 450,000 cases of sickness is $75,000,000; that 225,000 Colored people in the South die annually; that the annual expense of these 225,000 deaths is $25,000,000; that 50 out of every 100 cases of annual sickness can be prevented; that 45 out of every 100 annual deaths can be prevented; that the annual loss of earnings from sickness and deaths is $300,000,000; that one hundred and fifty million dollars in earnings can be saved annually by hygiene and sanitation.

Is $150,000,000, worth saving? Then learn how to live. Learn how to keep well. Health Week teachers these things.

CORSICANA TEX SUN

FEBRUARY 27, 1923

Negro Health Week Has Been Designated

According to the Federal census of 1920, the Negro death rate is 18.4 per thousand compared with 12.8 among the Whites. Infant mortality among the Negroes is twice as high as among the white population and the death rate for tuberculosis and typhoid fever is three times as great. The life expectation of Negroes is reported to be forty years as compared with fifty-four among the white population.

More than 200,000 Negroes are seriously ill at all times from preventible diseases. It is estimated that 100,000 of the 225,000 deaths among the Negroes each year could be prevented.

In view of the above figures, April 1-7 has been designated as Negro Health Week by the Commission of Interracial Cooperation to bring a message of sanitation and hygiene to the Negroes so that they can be better educated in the fundamental rules of sanitation and hygiene. The commission points out that it is to the interest of all to aid in better educating the ignorant and unsanitary as disease respects no person and accepts no bounds when it begins its ravages.

CLEAN-UP WEEK CLOSES FRIDAY

Houston Post 4-1-23

Friday will be health day in Houston with special programs closing the observance of "clean-up week" in all city schools.

Dr. C. C. Cody, president of the Harris County Medical association, will be the "clean-up week speaker" today at the lawyers' club luncheon.

With health day observance completed, city health board officials will join with A. S. Bevil, state board of health employe, in an intensive campaign against rats and mosquitos and other insects.

HEALTH WEEK WAS A SUCCESS.

Dallas Express 4-7-23

National Negro Health Week, at least as far as Dallas is concerned, was a success, churches, schools and clubs, under the direction of the Lone Star State Medical and Dental Association observed it fully; its message reached the masses more effectively than ever before.

Even though Easter services were in progress on Sunday, the pastors of many churches made place for members of the Medical and Dentical Associations who spoke on the preservation of health. During the week doctors visited the schools and lectured there on the means of disease prevention, and on Saturday—government health film was run free at a downtown movie theatre and hundreds who viewed it received the helpful message.

It was a big week. It was a helpful week and its benefits, by no means to be considered small are due to the combined energies of those leaders of our various concerns who worked together for its success.

This evidence of the spirit of co-operation among all classes of our leaders for the common good is highly encouraging. It gives evidence of a day when in other ways the splendid energy of our many concerns may be centralized on other projects which have as their aim the greatest good to the greatest number of our people.

DALLAS [illegible] NEWS
MARCH 28, 1923

THE NEGRO HAS HIS WEEK.

Should the white man take any interest in the fact that the negroes of his home town are having a "health week?" The white man has health weeks, education weeks and weeks for the special presentation of this and that. If the white man's special week is worth while for him, can the idea be made to serve the negro also? The Texas Commission on Inter-racial Co-operation thinks so. The matter of health needs to be brought to the attention of negroes. It is a fact that the negro death rate is a third higher than the white man's. In part that is due to negro ignorance. In part it is due to negro neglect. But in part it is due to the fault of the white man. So the white man ought to give the matter his thought also.

Landlords of negro dwellings are frequently white persons. Perhaps most negro rent property is owned by whites. If the sanitary condition of that property is bad, the tenant may be largely to blame, but the landlord is all too frequently responsible also. A white landlord has no right to be utterly indifferent as to the physical shelter of people out of whom he gets his revenue as payment for shelter. The indifference in most cases is not deliberate, but thoughtless. But that condition makes it the more important that the matter should be brought up for the benefit of the white landlord with negro tenants.

It is not merely a matter of kindliness of heart. The white man's interest in the health of negroes who live in the same town with him has a more direct bearing on his own affairs. It is of importance to him whether the cook in his kitchen, the chauffeur in his car, the nurse girl who wheels his baby about, the laundress who brings home his clothes and the colored folk who ride home with him in the street car are ill with some form of communicable disease. That sort of things is a life-and-death matter to the black man. That ought to be enough to obtain the sympathetic attitude in the white. But it is by the same token a life-and-death matter to the white man, too. That being the case, who can afford to ignore it?

Health Week — 1923 General.

NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

Richmond Planet
Richmond, Va.

Ninth Annual Clean-Up Campaign to Be Observed April 1-7, 1923.

2-22-23

In accordance with the request of the Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference and in co-operation with the National Negro Business League and other influential organizations, an invitation is extended to the following organizations and agencies to unite, from April 1st to 7th, in the observance of the Ninth Annual National Negro Health Week: Daily and Weekly Newspapers, Health Journals, The United States Public Health Service, State Boards of Health, City Boards of Health, The National Medical Association, State Medical Associations, The National Tuberculosis Association, State Tuberculosis Associations, The American Red Cross, The National Association of Graduate Nurses, The American Social Hygiene Association, The National Child Welfare Association, The American Child Hygiene Association, The Child Welfare League of America. The National Federation of Colored Women's Clubs. The National League on Urban Conditions, The National Clean-Up and Paint-Up Bureau, The Young Men's Christian Association, The Young Women's Christian Association, The National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, The Associated Negro Press, The National Negro Press Association, Bishops and other officers of Religious Denominations, Secret Societies, Insurance Companies, Farmers' Conferences, Farmers' Improvement Societies, Churches, Schools and other local organizations.

The Ninth Annual National Negro Health Week should secure a more general interest in an understanding of health problems and health education than any which has preceded it. Results of the last annual Health Week gave great impulse to this health movement which is planned to effect the co-operation of all welfare agencies and groups of people in the reduction of preventable sickness and deaths, and the increase of vitality and resistance to disease. Such results not only lessen the misery and cost of preventable sickness and death to the family, community and the Government, but also increase the well-being, earning capacity and service of the healthy citizen to home, community and country.

As was done last year, the United States Public Health Service has prepared the Health Week Bulletin. It is ready for distribution and copies of the same may be secured by application to Tuskegee Institute or to Dr. Roscoe C. Brown, the United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

At a meeting of the representatives of a number of national health organizations, held at Tuskegee Institute, January 19th, the following program for Health Week was approved:

Sunday, April 1st—Sermon and Lecture Day. Health Sermons and lectures by ministers, doctors and other qualified persons. Urge the carrying out of the Health Week program. Give references to health information and urge co-operation with organized agencies. Emphasize mother and infant welfare week to reduce high infant mortality.

Monday, April 2 — Hygiene Day. Personal and community hygiene talks by doctors, visiting nurses, social workers and other qualified persons. Social hygiene education and venereal disease control measures should be considered in special meetings. Health films, slides and exhibits should be used wherever possible under proper supervision.

Tuesday, April 3—Fly and Mosquito Day. Destroy the breeding places of flies; also mosquitoes. Talk on the possibility and danger of diseases being spread by insects and rats, and describe the methods of destroying them. All homes, markets, bakeries and food establishments should be screened against flies.

Wednesday, April 4—Tuberculosis Day. Talks by doctors, visiting nurses, social workers and other qualified persons. Explain that tuberculosis ("consumption") is not hereditary but spreads through carelessness; that treatment should begin early. Emphasize for prevention: 1, Good Cheer; 2, Good Food; 3, Fresh Air; 4, Proper Living.

Thursday, April 5—Children's Health Day. Health programs, stories of modern health crusades, parades, etc. It is suggested that on or before this day, school buildings and premises be put in sanitary condition; and if programs are rendered in school buildings, parents and patrons be invited to attend. Some part of the exercises of this day should be devoted to the commemoration of the birthday of the late Booker T. Washington, the founder of the National Negro Health Week.

Friday, April 6.—Church Sanitation Day. Clean churches thoroughly inside and out. Clear the yards of all rubbish, etc. Put toilets in sanitary condition. It is suggested that health entertainments or meetings for informal talks on the week's program and the Saturday general clean-up follow the day's work.

Saturday, April 7—General Clean-up Day. Complete all cleaning of homes, buildings and premises.

It is suggested that a committee be organized in each community to supervise the carrying out of the above program.

The community supervising committee should prepare, through its secretary or some other person a report of the results of the Health Week program and send copy or summary of report to newspapers and co-operating organizations.

Tuskegee Institute will appreciate suggestions for making the campaign a success, and will be glad to furnish or co-operate in helping any individual, or group, to receive the necessary health literature.

Address:
R. R. MOTON, Principal,
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK.

National Observance Will Be Held April 1 to 7.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.
3/23/23.

Under the auspices of the annual Tuskegee Negro Conference and the National Negro Business League the period from April 1 to 7 has been set aside for observance of National Negro Health Week.

The special days set aside during this campaign are designated as follows: April 1, sermon and lecture day; April 2, hygiene day; April 3, "swat the fly" day; April 4, tuberculosis day; April 5, children's health day; April 6, church sanitation day; April 7, general clean-up day.

It is suggested that ministers give health sermons or that physicians lecture on health in churches at least once a quarter. Some part of the exercises on April 5 will be devoted to commemoration of the birthday of the late Booker T. Washington, founder of National Health Week.

TO OBSERVE NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

The Freeman
Indianapolis, Ind.

Citizens Urged to Take Part in Ninth Annual Clean-Up Campaign, Commencing April 1.

2-24-23

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Feb. — In accordance with the request of the Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference and in co-operation with the National Negro Business League and other influential organizations, an invitation is extended to the following organizations and agencies to unite, from Apr. 1st to 7th, in the observance of the Ninth Annual National Negro Health Week: Daily and Weekly Newspapers, Health Journals, The United States Public Health Service, State Boards of Health, City Boards of Health, The National Medical Association, State Medical Associations, The National Tuberculosis Association, State Tuberculosis Associations, The American Red Cross, The National Association of Graduate Nurses, The American Social Hygiene Association, The National Child Welfare Association, The American Child Hygiene Association, The Child Welfare League of Amtrica, The National Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, The National League on Urban Conditions, The National Clean-Up and Paint-Up Bureau, The Young Men's Christian Association, The Young Women's Christian Association, The National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, The Associated Negro Press, The National Negro Press Association., Bishops and other officers of Religious Denominations, Annual Church Conferences and Associations, Secret Societies, Insurance Companies, Farmers' Conferences, Farmers' Improvement Societies, Churches, Schools and other local organizations.

The Ninth Annual National Negro Health Week should secure a more general interest in an understanding of health problems and health education than ay which has preceded it. Results of the last annual Health Week gave great impulse to this health movement, which is planned to effect the co-operation of all welfare agencies and groups of people in the reduction of preventable sickness and deaths, and the increase of vitality and resistance to disease. Such results not only lessen the misery and cost of preventable sickness and death to the family, community and the Government, but also increase the well-being, earning capacity and service of the healthy citizen at home, community and country.

As was done last year, the United States Public Health Service has prepared the Health Week Bulletin. It is ready for distribution and copies of the same may be secured by application to Tuskeget Institute or to Dr. Roscoe C. Brown ,the United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

THE HEALTH WEEK PROGRAM

Pittsburgh American

Sunday, April 1.	Monday, April 2.	Tuesday, April 3.	Wednesday, April 4.	Thursday, April 5.†	Friday, April 6.	Saturday, April 7.
SERMON AND LECTURE DAY*	HYGIENE DAY.	"SWAT THE FLY" DAY. 3/23/23	TUBERCULOSIS DAY.	CHILDREN'S HEALTH DAY.	CHURCH SANITATION DAY.	GENERAL CLEAN-UP DAY.
Health sermons and lectures by ministers, doctors, and other qualified persons. Urge the carrying out of the Health Week program. Give references to health information and urge cooperation with organized agencies. Emphasize mother and infant welfare work to reduce high infant mortality.	Personal and community hygiene talks by doctors, visiting nurses, social workers and other qualified persons. Social hygiene education and venereal disease control measures should be considered in special meetings. Health films, slides, and exhibits should be used wherever possible under proper supervision.	Destroy the breeding places of flies; also of mosquitoes. Talk on the possibility and danger of disease being spread by insects and rats, and describe the methods of destroying them. All homes, markets, bakeries, and food establishments should be screened against flies.	Talks by doctors, visiting nurses, social workers, and other qualified persons. Explain that tuberculosis ("consumption") is not hereditary, but spread through carelessness; that treatment should begin early. Emphasize for prevention: 1. Good cheer. 2. Good food. 3. Fresh air. 4 Proper living.	Health programs, stories of modern health crusades, parades, etc. It is suggested that, on or before this day, school buildings and premises be put in sanitary condition; and if programs are rendered in school buildings, parents and patrons be invited to attend. See footnote 1.	Clean churches thoroughly inside and out. Clear the yards of all rubbish, etc. Put toilets in sanitary condition. It is suggested that health entertainments or meetings for informal talks on the week's program and the Saturday general clean-up follow the day's work.	Complete all cleaning of homes, buildings, and premises. The community supervising committee should prepare, through its secretary or other person, a report of the results of the Health Week program and send copy or summary of report to newspapers and cooperating organizations.

*It is suggested that ministers give health sermons or that physicians lecture on health in the churches at least once a quarter.
†Some part of the exercises of this day (Thursday, April 5) should be devoted to commemoration of the birthday of the late Booker T. Washington, founder of National Health Week.

NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

Ninth Annual Clean-Up Campaign to Be Observed April 1-7, 1923.

NASHVILLE TENN. BANNER
Thursday, Feb. 22, 1923

In accordance with the request of the annual Tuskegee Negro Conference and in co-operation with the National Negro Business League and other influential organizaitons, an invitation is extended to the following organizations and agencies to unite, from April 1 to 7, in the observance of the Ninth Annual National Negro Health Week: Daily and weekly newspapers, health journals, the United States public health service, state boards of health, city boards of health, the National Medical Association, State medical associations, the National Tuberculosis Association, State Tuberculosis Association, the American Red Cross, the National Association of Graduate Nurses, the American Social Hygiene Association, the National Child Welfare Association, the American Child Hygiene Association, the Child Welfare League of America, the National Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, the National League on Urban Conditions, the National Clean-up and Paint-up Bureau, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, the Associated Negro Press, the National Negro Press Association, bishops and other officers of religious denominations, annual church conferences, insurance companies, farmers' conferences, farmers' improvement societeis, churches, schools and other local organizations.

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Friday, April 6—Church sanitation day. Clean churches thoroughly inside and out. Clear the yards of all rubbish, etc. Put toilets in sanitary condition. It is suggested that health entertainments or meetings for informal talks on the week's program and the Saturday general clean-up follow the day's work.

Saturday, April 7—General clean-up day. Complete all cleaning of homes, buildings and premises.

It is suggested that a committee be organized in each community to supervise the carrying out of the above program.

The community supervising committee should prepare, through its secretary or some other person a report of the results of the health week program and send copy or summary of report to newspapers and co-operating organizations.

Tuskegee Institute will appreciate suggestions for making the campaign a success, and will be glad to furnish or co-operate in helping any individual, or group, to receive the necessary health literature. Address R. R. Moton, Principal, Tuskegee Institute.

A CLEAN-UP WEEK.

HARTFORD CONN COURANT
FEBRUARY 21, 1923

Co-operation of the Tuskegee Institute is asking for the observance of a national negro health week which shall have also the features of a clean-up week and which is to begin on Easter, April 1. It will be the ninth annual week of its sort and Principal Moton says it should secure a more general interest in an understanding of health problems and health education than any which has preceded it. Results of the last annual health week gave great impulse to this health movement which is planned to effect the co-operation of all welfare agencies and groups of people in the reduction of preventable sickness and deaths, and the increase of vitality and resistance to disease. Such results not only lessen the misery and cost of preventable sickness and death to the family, community and the government, but also increase the well-being, earning capacity and service of the healthy citizen to home, community and country.

It seems well planned for one day is set apart for the elimination of breeding places of flies and mosquitoes and another for talks by doctors, visiting nurses and others regarding tuberculosis and its treatment. Still another day is set apart for church sanitation. For that matter each day of the week has its own program.

Principal Moton is especially interested, we infer, in his people in the South where the program can be carried out to advantages during the first week in April but here it seems doubtful if a program involving work in back yards could be carried on as early as the date he has fixed. When the weather permits, the work should be undertaken and one hopes that it will not be restricted to any one race.

At any rate their white neighbors in the South should aid Principal Moton's people in carrying out their program, that is, if they need aid. It is the duty of the whites for various reasons, not the least of which is that through their efforts the negroes are forced to dwell in tenements where sanitary conditions are hard to attain. Another is the fact that an epidemic started in a squalid section of ony town or city cannot always be confined there. It is up to the whites to aid this campaign.

NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH WEEK PLANS ANNOUNCED

BROOKLYN STANDARD UNION
FEBRUARY 25, 1923

During National Negro Health Week, which will be celebrated from April 1 to 7, all organizations and persons interested and active in the work will be specially urged to endeavor to get in touch with the vast majority of negroes who have not yet learned of the health work done and the great benefits brought about to self, home, and community by the community gatherings of the week.

The week begins on Sunday, April 1, with health sermons and lectures which will explain the purposes of health week, urge co-operation with health organizations and especially stress mother and infant welfare work. Monday is hygiene day, Tuesday, "Swat the Fly" day; Wednesday, tuberculosis day; Thursday, children's day; Friday will be devoted to cleaning up churches and grounds; Saturday will be a general clean-up day.

Health Week will be conducted by Dr. R. R. Moten, principal of Tuskegee Institute, under the auspices of the Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference and the National Negro Business League, with the co-operation of many other organizations. The U. S. Public Health Service, which is among those co-operating, is publishing in connection with the week, a "Year Round" Health programme, which will be widely distributed.

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During National Negro Health Week, which will be celebrated from April 1 to 7, all organizations and persons interested and active in the work will be specially urged to endeavor to get in touch with the vast majority of negroes who have not yet learned of the health work done and the great benefits brought about to self, home, and community by the community gatherings of the week.

The week begins on Sunday, April 1, with health sermons and lectures which will explain the purposes of health week, urge co-operation with health organizations and especially stress mother and infant welfare work. Monday is hygiene day, Tuesday, "Swat the Fly" day; Wednesday, tuberculosis day; Thursday, children's day; Friday will be devoted to cleaning up churches and grounds; Saturday will be a general clean-up day.

Health Week will be conducted by Dr. R. R. Moten, principal of Tuskegee Institute, under the auspices of the Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference and the National Negro Business League, with the co-operation of many other organizations. The U. S. Public Health Service, which is among those co-operating, is publishing in connection with the week, a "Year Round" Health programme, which will be widely distributed.

Health Week—1923 Tennessee.

PLANNING NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

Suggestions Sent Out by Inter-Racial Commission Probably Adopted Here.

National negro health week will be observed in Chattanooga, April 1 to 8, and probably along the standard lines recommended by the state inter-racial commission, Nashville. Preliminary letters from that body have been received by a number of Chattanoogans of both races, as the co-operation of representative white men with the colored commitee is desired.

The white section, according to information furnished The Times, will comprise L. M. Thomas, City Physician E. B. Wise, E. H. Rolston, Secretary A. M. Pennybacker, of the Y. M. C. A., and E. Y. Chapin.

G. W. Franklin and C. L. McAllister, colored, are president and secretary respectively of the Chattanooga unit of the [illegible] and have been designated to head up for their race the arrangements for health week.

According to the former, no meeting has been held, as [illegible] about the date reached them only this week. However, plans will be formulated right away, Franklin said. State Inter-Racial Secretary James D. Burton has sent out a letter relative to the observance, containing the following suggestions, some at least of which probably will be adopted for Chattanooga:

"Secure the co-operation of all welfare, religious and social service agencies, such as boards of health, city and county educational leaders, pastors, churches and Sunday schools, business men's organizations, anti-tuberculosis association, Red Cross chapters, and the co-operation of your newspapers.

"Secure and distribute proper health literature in schools, churches, and lodges.

"Arrange for prizes for health essays and clean-up campaigns. In some cases banks, insurance companies, parent-teacher associations and other interests will, if solicited, be glad to offer prizes on the following subjects: 'What to do with a Backyard,' 'Keeping a Front Yard Clean,' 'Keeping a Clean House,' 'How to Keep the Body Clean,' 'The Value of the Tooth Brush,' 'Flowers Around the Church and Schoolhouse,' 'Keeping the Church Painted,' and 'Why People Should Have Fresh Air,' etc."

HEALTH WEEK BE OBSERVED BY COLORED PEOPLE

JACKSON, TENN., SUN
Tuesday, March 27, 1923

Well Defined Plan Adopted By Local Leaders in This City

In pursuance of the recommendations of the National Negro Business League in co-operation with the United States Public Health Service and the authorities of the city of Jackson, the colored people of this city and Madison county have about perfected their plans for the observance of "Health Week" among the people of their race.

Meetinsg have been held in the last few days by Dr. M. E. Coleman, G. W. Golden and Dr. J. F. Lane and several of the leading citizens of the colored race in Jackson and it appears that all plans have about been finished for the observance of "Health Week," which begins on Sunday, April first and closes on April seventh.

During this week addresses will be made to mass gatherings of colored people, observing the proper laws of health and soliciting their co-operation in the attempt to plan for a year-round health program among the colored people.

Rev. Mack T. Williams, who has charge of the work of publicity, says with reference to the "Health Week:"

"Among the special features of the week's work planned are: Awards for the cleanest sections of the city, baby contests, food demonstrations, exhibits and film showings and special addresses to be delivered by the colored physicians of Jackson.

"Campaigns of repairing premises, paintings and white-washings, building and a general clean-up program are among the features planned by the executive committees having charge of the "Health Week."

"The importance of the 'Health Week' and the necessity of a hearty and general co-operation of all colored people can be seen in the reports as given out in the Negro Year Book It is estimated that 450,000 colored people in the South are seriously ill at all times; that the annual cost of the cases of sickness is $75,000,000; that 225,000 colored people die annually; that 50 out of every 100 annual cases of illness can be prevented; that 45 out of every 100 deaths can be prevented; that living conditions around the homes of the people have much to do with their illness and ultimate deaths."

Speakers selected from the colored doctors of the city will start the week's program by speaking in every colored church in the city on Sunday. G. W. Golden, who is the director of the "Health Week" for Jackson and Madison county, is asking the co-operation of all interested persons in the movement and especially the colored ministers, physicians and teachers.

NASHVILLE TENN GLOBE
FEBRUARY 24, 1923

NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH WEEK.

Ninth Annual Clean-up Campaign To Be Observed April 1-7. 1923.

In accordance with the request of the Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference and in cooperation yith the National Negro Business League and other influential organizations, an invitation is extended to the following organizations and agencies to unite, from April 1st to 7th, in the observance of the Ninth Annual National Negro Health Week: Daily and Weekly Newspapers, Health Journals The United States Public Health Service, State Board of Health, City Board of Health, The National Medical Association, State Medical Associations, The National Tuberculosis Association, State Tuberculosis Associations, The American Red Cross, The National Association of Graduate Nurses, The American Social Hygiene Association, The National Child Welfare Association, The American Child Hygiene Association, The Child Welfare League of America, The National Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, The National League on Urban Conditions, The National Clean-up and Paint-up Bureau, The Young Men's Christian Association, The Young Women's Christian Association, The National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, The Associated Negro Press, The National Negro Press Association, Bishop and other officers of Religious Denominations, Annual Church Conferences and Associations, Secret Societies Insurance Companies, Farmers' Improvement Societies, Churches Schools and other local organizations.

The Ninth Annual National Negro Health Week should secure a more general interest in an understanding of health problems and health education than any which has preceded it. Results of the last annual Health Week gave great impulse to this health movement which is planned to effect the cooperation of all welfare agencies and groups of people in the reduction of preventable sickness and deaths ,and the increase of vitality and resistance to disease. Such results not only lessen the misery and cost of preventable sickness and death to the family, community and the Government, but also increase the well-being, earning capacity and service of the healthy citizens to home, community and country.

As was done last year, the United States Public Health Service has prepared the Health Bulletin. It is ready for distribution and copies of the same may be secured by application to Tuskegee Institute or to Dr. Roscoe C. Brown, the United States Public Health Service, Washington D. C.

At a meeting of representatives of a number of national health organizations, held at Tuskegee Institute, Janrary 19th, the following program for Health was approved:

Sunday, April 1st—Sermon and lecture Day. Health sermons and lectures by ministers, doctors and other qualified persons. Urge the carrying out of the Health Week program. Give references to health information and urge cooperation with organized agencies. Emphasize mother and infant welfare week to reduce high infant mortality.

Monday, April 2nd—Hygiene Day. Personal and community hygiene talks by doctors, visiting nurses, social workers and other qualified persons. Social hygiene education and veneral disease control measures should be considered in special meetings. Health films, slides and exhibits should be used wherever possible under proper supervision.

Tuesday, April 3rd—Fly and Mosquito Day. Destroy the breeding places of flies; also of mosquitoes. Talk on the possibility and danger of disease being spread by insects and rats, and describe the methods of destroying them. All homes, markets, bakeries and food establishments should be screened against flies.

Wednesday, April 4th—Tuberculosis Day. Talks by doctors, visiting nurses, social workers and other qualified persons. Explain that tuberculosis ("consumption") is not hereditary but spreads through carelessness; that treatment should begin early. Emphasize for prevention: 1, Good Cheer; 2, Good Food; 3, Fresh Air; 4, Proper Living.

Thursday, April 5th—Children's Health Day. Health Programs, stories of modern health, crusades, parades, etc. It is suggested that on or before this day, school buildings and premises be put in sanitary condition; and if programs are rendered in school buildings, parents and patrons be invited to attend. Some part of the exercises of this day should be devoted to the commemoration of the birthday of the late Booker T. Washington, the founder of the National Negro Health Week.

Friday, April 6th—Church Sanitation Day. Clean churches thoroughly inside and out. Clear the yards of all rubbish, etc. Put toilets in sanitary condition. It is suggested that health entertainments or meetings for informal talks on the Week's program and the Saturday general clean-up follow the day's work.

Saturday, April 7th—General Clean-up Day. Complets all cleaning of homes, buildings and premises.

It is suggested that a committee be organized in each community to supervise the carrying out of the above program.

The community supervising committee should prepare, through its secretary or some other person a report of the results of the Health Week program and send copy or summary of report to newspapers and cooperating organizations.

Tuskegee Institute will appreciate suggestions for making the campaign a success, and will be blad to furnish or co-operate in helping any individual, or group, to receive the necessary health literature.

Address:
R. R. MOTON, Principal,
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

MEMPHIS, TENN., COM'C'L APPEAL
Wednesday, March 28, 1923

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK.

Thirty Thousand Circulars Distributed In Memphis.

Dr. J. J. Durrett, superintendent of the department of health, yesterday launched a distribution of 30,000 circulars in Memphis announcing the beginning of "negro national health week," beginning Sunday and continuing to April 7, inclusive.

The circulars appeal to the negroes to clean up, "inside your house, under your house and around your house." The circular says further:

"You must do your part. During this week make a special effort towards cleaning your house and your premises. Collect all rubbish and garbage in boxes and cans. City carts will haul it away.

"Mosquitoes will breed in tin cans, broken bottles or any other container that will hold water. Don't allow any water to collect on your premises. A small amount of coal oil applied once a week to water barrels will prevent breeding.

"Flies will breed in manure, garbage and other filth. This must be removed at least once each week.

"Garbage attracts rats, flies and vermin. Don't feed these pests. Get a covered can to keep your garbage in.

"Screen your house against flies and mosquitoes. Don't take chances on being bitten by insects that will make you sick. Don't let flies whose bodies are covered with filth, crawl over your food.

"Toilets when dirty are dangerous. Clean them. Keep them open."

MEMPHIS, TENN., News-Scimitar
Wednesday, March 28, 1923

Health Week Gets City's Helping Hand

Thirty thousand circulars are being distributed by the city department of health this week on "Negro National Health Week," which is to be observed here April 1-7.

Dr. J. J. Durrett, superintendent of health, has enlisted the co-operation of the police department in making the necessary survey and inspections of the negro sections of the city.

The circulars urge the negroes to clean up "inside your house, under your house and around your house." Instructions are given for the collection of rubbish which is to be collected by the city, and for keeping down flies, mosquitoes, rats, mice and insects.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., TIMES
Monday, March 26, 1923

PLAN FOR OBSERVING NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

Plans are being formulated for Chattanooga's participation in the observance of national negro health week, April 1 to 7 inclusive, said George W. Franklin last night. A meeting of the committee of colored men will be held in Howard High school tonight, subsequent to which, at a time not yet fixed, there will be a gathering of the joint committee, the other section of which is composed of City Physician E. B. Wise and other representatives of the white population, appointed to co-operate with the negroes.

Probably each day of the week will be given a special designation indicative of the effort to which the day is to be devoted. These special days in other places have been styled as follows, and the same plan will be adhered to in Chattanooga, Franklin said: April 1, sermon and lecture day; April 2, hygiene day; April 3, swat-the-fly day; April 4, tuberculosis day; April 5, children's health day; April 6, church sanitation day; April 7, general clean-up day.

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK AT EASTPPORT SCHOOL.

East Tennessee News
4-12-23

The interest in "Negro Health was clearly shown in response to invitations extended and accepted by the following pesons who brought to our school daily messages in interest of better, cleaner purer living among the patrons of the school.

Monday the teachers gave talks which prepared the children for the program to be followed. Tuesday, Mrs. E. M. Carter, Y. W. C. A. secretary and Dr. W. F. Flack.

Wednesday, Mrs. T. D. Davidson, school nurse and Prof. J. S. Cobb.

Thursday, Dr. E. L. Watkins and Dr. H. M. Green.

Friday, Dr. C. R. Wood and Dr. P. L. Bryant.

All of the talks were interesting and instructive, and the children in their improved daily appearance showed very plainly that the seed had not fallen on stony ground.

In addition to the talks on Thursday, the children were given, "The Tooth Brush Drill", each child bringing his cup and brush, the paste was given us by the nurse Mrs. Davidson.

Our last hour on Friday was deveted to "School Sanitation" in which every child took part, and the building and yards were thoroughly cleaned and rubbish burned.

The interest grew from day to day, and reports were brought back Monday of this week of the work as it continued in their yards at home on Saturday.

We thank each person who so dilingly gave us this time and instruction to help impress upon this school and community the value of better living.

B. T. WASSHINGTON BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

East Tennessee News
4-12-23

Booker T. Washington's Birthday as celebrated at the Eastport School, on Wednesday evening, April 18th, at 8 o'clock.

In addition to tne program announced in The News of two weeks ago, which will feature Negro ideas and ideals in a very unique and interesting way, the following program will be rendered:

Invocation,, Rev. S. C. Priest, lusic; Short talk, Dr. W. F. Flack;Music; Short Talk, Dr. C. R. Wood; Music; Short Talk, Dr. H. M. Green. Music. Extempo—Mr. Michael. Master of Ceremonies, Editor W. L. Porter.

The music for the evening will consist of melodies, the "National Negro Hymn" and Negro compositions.. Admission free. Come and enjoy the evening in an atmosphere where the highest and best of Negro interest will prevail and pervade.

Health Week—1923. South Carolina.

AUG 27 1923

LOCAL NEGROES AWARDED BANNER FOR FINE WORK

Greenville, Atlanta and Indianapolis have been awarded banners for having made the best records during National Negro Clean-Up Week last April. The award was made at the annual meeting of the National Negro Business League held at Little Rock, Ark., last week. The prizes were offered by Allan W. Clark of St. Louis. This achievement of the negro citizen of Greenville is hailed with pride by both the white and colored population of the city, for Greenville now takes rank as one of the three cities in America whose negroes scored highest in this fine phase of civic beautification.

Health Week - 1923

South Carolina.

"CLEAN UP WEEK" PROGRAM HERE

CHARLESTON, S. C. EVE POST
MARCH 30, 1923

Special Plan April 1-7 for Colored Citizens. Health Talks

"Clean-up Week" for colored citizens has been planned for April 1-7, by a committee. During this special week rubbish will be cleared from premises and placed in the street for collection on the regular days.

During the week there will be several health addresses at the colored Y. W. C. A. on Coming street, the program being as follows:

Monday, April 2, "Personal and Community Hygiene," Dr. A. G. Purvis and John H. Pinckney.

Tuesday, April 3, "Baby Clinic Demonstration," Miss Nelson, Public Health Nursing Service.

Wednesday, April 4, "Tuberculosis, B. T. Washington's Birthday Porgram," Dr. H. Purcell, speaker.

Thursday, April 5, Children's Health Day "Children's Diseases," Dr. E. B. Burroughs, speaker. "Teeth," Dr. H. S. Johnson, speaker.

Friday, April 6, hospital corporation meeting.

Saturday, April 7, all day Cleap-up Day.

The local committee promoting this clean-up week is as follows: J. E. Beard, C. A. Harrison, W. T. Frasier, E. Roberts, A. J. Clement, W. A. Lomax, R. A. Madison, E. L. Baskervill, J. R. Pearson, C. S. Ledbetter, W. H. Johnson, M. D., James W. Fraser, M. M. Mouzon, J. A. Brown and E. H. Coit, chairman.

Health Week—1923 Kansas.

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK.

Negro Health Week, which is being observed throughout the country April 1st to 10th, got off to a flying start in Kansas City.

The campaign is being promoted by the Community Service Urban League in co-operation with the Kansas City Medical Society, the Womens' Federated Clubs and other organizations. A Health Exhibit is being shown at 1509 E. 18th street and special demonstrations and talks will be given daily.

Special features during the first part of the week were talks before Women's Clubs by Physicians and well baby clinics at the West Bottoms Community Center, Allen's Addition and Hick's Hollow.

18 Children under school age were weighed, measured and examined at West Bottoms Community House and 3 of them wer pronounced Blue Ribbon babies by the Examining Physicians. These examinations will be held frequently so that the mothers can keep their babies well.

A contest is on in the Public Schools of the city. Children securing the largest number of pledge card signatures will receive $5.00. 6th and 7th grade pupils will enter an essay contest, the winning essay will be published in the newspaper.

National Negro Health Week was observed at Grant School last week. The pupils received very interesting and helpful advice through the lectures on "Sanitation and Hygiene."

Tuesday afternoon Mrs. L. C. Brown, M. N. G., of the Household of Ruth talked to the pupils about the fly, giving its life history and the economy of swatting the fly. Mrs. Nettie Douglass and Mrs. Belva Lewis were also visitors.

Wednesday Mrs. M. E. Smith, H. P. of the Daughters of the Tabernacle, talked to the school about the Great White Plague, giving many helpful facts concerning its prevention and cure. Thursday Mrs. Roxye Glaspie gave a general talk on children's health and the founder of the noole work of Booker T. Washington. Friday afternoon Rev. S. Boone came and in his interesting way addressed the school. His subject was "Sanitation, Hygiene and How Each Law of Health Should Function Every Day in the Year," after which the Victrola played "Onward Christian Soldiers." The teachers, Mesdames Goins and Duncan, wish to thank the public for the interest shown.

Health Week—1923

Pennsylvania

Negro Health Week! How About Your Health?

By RAE M. PLACE

Pittsburgh Courier
4-6-23

How are you observing Negro Health Week? Are you keeping better bed hours, eating more wholesome food, and at meal time only? Are you taking time for a daily walk out of doors, throwing out your chest and breathing in great draughts of good fresh air? And how about your tooth brush and your wash cloth. Are they brought into service every day?

Or is Negro Health Week nothing to you? Are you letting it pass you by? Are you hearing of it and reading of it on all sides and contenting yourself to travel on in the old rut?

There are two types of people, successful and unsuccessful. The one hears opportunity knock at the door and rushes to bid him enter, and the other turns a deaf ear to every suggestion that means putting forth an effort. The latter is the one who grumbles that he has "never had a chance" in life.

Success in life is not merely the result of great brain power. It is the result of ambition, an alert mind, and a healthy body. Many a man is filling splendid offices today, who is doing splendid work for his race, can look about him and recall in his boyhood days, many lads who seemed brighter by far than he, who are now spending their lives in menial jobs. Perhaps these same lads once had more ambition than he. What is the secret of success? Why does one man forge ahead while another sinks into oblivion? The answer is health. No man whose body is tired from insufficient sleep, or sluggish from insufficient exercise, or weak from lack of nourishing food, will feel alert mentally. But the man who respects his body and takes care of his health is bound to forge ahead. His brain will fairly buzz with ideas, and his whole body will glory in carrying them out. He will radiate health and happiness and will find life decidedly worth while.

The man, or woman, who is physically fit will find plenty of room at the top of the ladder. He can reach the pinnacle of success regardless of race or color. The man whose body is strong, alert, and well cared for will find his brain equally alert.

The earlier one begins to live by health rules, the greater store of health can be acquired. If a man spends forty years in "just going along," he cannot attain health in one week, or one month, or one year. But he can improve if he keeps at it.

The boy who starts out at the age of twelve, determined to live according to health rules, has boarded the right train to success. If he shuns tea and coffee, drinks a quart of milk a day, throws back his shoulders and breathes deeply of good fresh air, and goes "early to bed and early rise," he need not fear for his future.

"Health Week" is even more important to children than to adults. Health programs are now being given in many public schools, where better and far bigger results may be obtained than in teaching to adults.

Splendid work is now being done in the Philadelphia colored schools, where health programs are teaching the children to observe health rules. The nine colored schools of the city, from the first to the eighth grade, are hearing health stories and object talks; they are acting in health plays and pageants; they are writing Mother Goose Health rhymes, making health scrap-books, seeing health "movies," and drawing health posters.

The children's interest is kept at top knotch through the varied health games and teaching methods of Mrs. Madeline Tillman, of the Nutrition Staff of the Inter-State Dairy Council and Miss Jane Turner, of the Philadelphia Health Council.

At least two of Philadelphia's colored schools have established nutrition classes for children who are ten per cent. more under normal weight. One of these classes, in the Durham School, has during its three week's of operation, helped the children to make excellent gains. The second class, in the Martha Washington School, is still in the process of being organized.

Many other cities are having programs, health days, and nutrition classes for under-weight children. The Watt School of Chester, Pa., of which Mr. Valentine is principal, is bringing its under-weights to normal. Other schools are giving more attention to health teaching every day, and the time is soon coming, without doubt, when health will be one of the important lessons taught in the public schools.

WHY NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

By D. A. Bethea, M.D.

Christian Recorder
Philadelphia Pa.
4-5-23

"Why should the colored people observe a National Health Week? Why single ourselves out from the great mass of American people for a special health dispensation? Why not one big better health movement for all the people everywhere?" asked a little brown face dame of nineteen summers, as her eyes gleamed from beneath a wealth of dark brown hair.

Her father, while a minister of the old school, was an inveterate reader and was up to the minute on all the present day world's movements. He lifted his eyes from the columns of the Literary Digest, turning in his easy chair, he said, "Well, daughter, there has been a Better Health Movement on for many years which has done untold good. We no longer have epidemics of smallpox and typhoid fever that used to kill off the people like flies. The span of human life has been lengthened fifteen or twenty years. All during the past half century.

"This is my point exactly," replied cipal of the colored school was a graduate of Tuskegee. He took the lead in putting on the health week's program. He had become acquainted with Dr. R. C. Brown of the U. S. Public Health Service, and so he sent to him for a number of the pamphlets containing the plan laid down by the Tuskegee Conference and National Negro Business League for observing National Negro Health Week. He thoroughly organized the people of the town and carried out the official program to the letter.

After considerable coaxing by her father and mother, Edith finally consented to attend this Saturday evening. In fact, she went more for the sake of meeting her old friends than for any interest in the meeting.

Mr. Jenks, the young principal of the school called the meeting to order. The committee on Sunday services reported that the preachers in the various charges had preached sermons on Health on the preceeding Sunday. The committee on Hygiene Day reported that a meeting was held at the Baptist church Monday evening where Dr. Jones, one of the local physicians had given an illustrated talk, showing a number of slides from the Board of Health. Other reports showed that literature had been distributed on the 'Swat the Fly' Campaign. Thursday was Tuberculosis day. The physicians had charge of this meeting which was held at the M. E. Church. They held a clinic in the afternoon where they examined persons who were suspected of having tuberculosis.

The meeting on Thursday evening at the A. M. E. Zion church was addressed by Dr. Smith the Dentist; he spoke on the case of the teath. The school children gave a playlet on a health topic.

Friday was the day set aside to clean up the churches. Men in overalls and women in gingham aprons cleaned the churches from cellar to dome, while Saturday was general clean-up day, people hauled away rubbish and white washed fences with as much glee as did the boys in Mark Twain's "Tom Sawyer."

The chairman complimented the citizens in the way they had taken hold of this week's program. He said the colored people must work a little harder than the whites because we started a long way behind. If we are content to do just the same things in the same way as they, we will remain the same distance behind. The records show that the death rate among Negroes is much larger than among whites; therefore we must have health week observance of our own, in order that we may over come this handicay. We must join the nation wide health movement, and then we must have one of our own besides.

This closing meeting was short and "snappy," the minister's daughter had listened with rapt attention; she was called upon to say a few words, but declined. At the close of the meeting she warmly congratulated the chairman for the way he had put the program over. On her way home that night she said, "Dad I can now see the why of a National Negro Health Week."

D. A. BETHEA, M. D.
Terre Haute, Ind.

Negro Health Week Begins April 1st.

Pittsburgh American
3-30-23

Pittsburgh people and organizations co-operating with the local medical society of which Dr. C. Voyle Butler is president, have completed the details in connection with the observance of Negro Health Week—the national movement fostered under the auspices of Tuskegee Institute and the National Negro Business League of which Dr. Robert Russa Moton is president.

The local committee has a well-formulated program to be carried out under the supervision of the medical society. Dr. J. B. Booz is general chairman of health week campaign committee, assisted by Dr. G. L. Winstead in charge of the "hill district;" Dr. A. N. Levy, the third ward; Dr. C. H. Carroll, North Side; Dr. G. H. Bolling, Lawrenceville; Dr. G. W. Strickland, East End; Dr. D. G. King, McKeesport; Dr. Samuel Howard, Braddock; Dr. A. A. Walla, Rankin and Dr. H. Hargrave, Homestead.

LANCASTER PA NEW ERA
MARCH 10, 1923

PLAN HEALTH WEEK HERE NEXT MONTH

City Authorities Pledge Support To Nation-Wide Movement First Week In April.

In order to plan for the observance of National Negro Health Week April 1 to 7 a meeting was held in the African Methodist Episcopal church, Friday evening, attended by about 100 persons. Addresses were made by Dr. George W. Bowles, of York, and Dr. Charles P. Stahr, of the Lancaster Board of Health. Dr. Bowles explained the objects of the observance and reviewed the history of the growth of the idea from its birth in Tuskegee Institute nine years ago to the present time. It has the United States Public Health Service behind it and the co-operation of the State Board of Health, the State Medical Association, the Red Cross and many civic organizations.

Dr. Stahr announced that a committee of 10 persons, prominent in medical and welfare circles has been selected and is ready to back the colored people of the city in their efforts. At the meeting a permanent organization was effected with Abram L. Polite as president; Mrs. Laura Carter, vice president; Miss Emma Wilson, secretary; Miss Maud Wilson, assistant secretary; Mrs. Carrie Foster, treasurer. The committee to arrange for the program was chosen as follows: Charles S Baubian, chairman; Mrs. Laura Wilson, George Anderson, Mrs. Mary Mortimer and Maud Wilson.

Among those present were Dr. S W. Miller, president of the local Board of Health; Mrs. S. W. Miller president of the Visiting Nurses' Association and Miss Buch, its secretary, and Dr. C. Howard Witmer County Medical Inspector.

LANCASTER PA NEW ERA
MARCH 15, 1923

PROGRAM FOR HEALTH WEEK

Committee Will Visit Colored Residents And Meetings Planned Each Night.

A house to house canvass of the colored residents of the city will be carried on in connection with National Negro Health Week program beginning Easter Sunday by the committee elected at the Strawberry M. E. church last week to arouse interest among the colored citizens of Lancaster in the program which is being arranged for that week.

The program calls for meetings every evening at the Strawberry street church, when able speakers will talk on health subjects. Practical demonstrations will be given with the aid of the Visiting Nurse Association..

This was announced at a meeting last night in the Medical Society rooms at the Stevens House of the local committee, headed by Charles Beaubian, city. Drs. Charles P. Stahr, W. D. Blankenship, T. B. Appel and S. W. Miller attended.

Prizes will be awarded for the best health essays written by colored children between the ages of 16 and 20; for essays on infany feeding for the healthiest colored baby up to two years of age and the cleanest back yard in the Seventh Ward.

A large mass meeting will be held on Thursday evening of Easter week in an auditorium which will be announced later where Dr. George Bowles, of York, will be one of the speakers.

The program includes the colored residents of both county and city and is of vital interest to their welfare.

COLUMBIA TENN HERALD
MARCH 29, 1923

NEGROES PLANNING FOR COMING HEALTH WEEK

COMMITTEES APPOINTED TO DIRECT WORK OF CLEANING UP THE NEGRO SECTIONS.

Negroes of Maury county through their church, civic and educational leaders are planning for the observance of negro national health week from April 1 to April 7. Officials of Columbia have agreed to cooperate in every way with the negroes to make the week the success that it ought to be. City carts will be available in all the negro sections of the city to haul away the dirt and trash that has accumulated.

Committee workers have been appointed and the work so divided that the 50 ladies can be in touch with every negro home during the week. The committees for Columbia are as follows: East Seventh street, B. F. Davis; Woodside and Wilkes streets, Steele Hearn; Lime Kiln Hill, Rev. Wilson; East Eighth street, Dr. L. H. Gilmore; Cleveland street, Dr. C. E. Jones; Tenth street, A. J. Armstrong; Eleventh street, Hugh Merrill; Bridge street, Beatrice Gordon; East End, Hattie Gordon; West Tenth street,

DRS. WRIGHT AND R. O. MILLER SPOKE AT COMMUNITY CENTER

ERIE PA. TIMES
APRIL 13, 1923

In connection with the state-wide observance of Negro health week, the Erie county anti-tuberculosis society held a meeting last night at Erie Community Center, with health ocers and executives of the county and city the speakers.

A section of the meeting was given over to health talks. Dr. J. W. Wright, speaking on the need of safe milk and how to obtain it. County Medical Director R. O. Miller, spoke on a general city "clean-up" moral and physical and cited parental responsibility for health of the children. He also explained the method of immunization for diphtheria prevention.

Miss Eva Baker, executive secretary of the association, advised the early care and examination of pretubercular children as well as adults.

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK HELPED BY FURBUSH

PHILADELPHIA PA N. AMER
APRIL 2, 1923

Department Arranges Program for Educational Campaign

The department of public health is cooperating in making a success the observance of the National Health week for negroes, which opened yesterday.

Director of Public Health Furbush in the weekly bulletin of his department directs attention to the preparations being made for an educational campaign during the week ending next Sunday.

"The program has been arranged to engage every agency, association and religious organization among the colored race in the effort to arouse and stimulate a greater interest in the prevention of disease and the promotion of public health," the bulletin states.

"Altho the negro population of this city, according to the United States census of 1920, comprises 7.4 per cent of the total population, it contributes in proportion a greater percentage of the general morbidity and mortality. Tuberculosis, in particular, is a prevalent and often fatal infection among the colored. The mortality rate from this disease alone is three times as great as among the whites. The infant mortality is also much greater among the colored.

"Knowledge of these facts has stimulated colored organizations and individuals to activity along those lines which require intensive efforts. The recent health campaigns have already had their effect in a lowered mortality and have encouraged the colored organizations and other public and private agencies to continue this important and successful health work."

Sermons and lectures emphasizing the purpose of the campaign were delivered in colored churches yesterday by ministers, physicians and nurses. Efforts are being made to arouse the members of the various colored congregations to the necessity of personal and community hygiene.

PHILADELPHIA PA RECORD
APRIL 2, 1923

HEALTH WEEK UNDER WAY BY COLORED PEOPLE

Nation-Wide Effort to Awaken Interest in Better Condition.

The colored people of the country began the observance of Health Week and in the local churches sermons touching upon the event were preached by many ministers. The Department of Public Health is keenly interested and will assist in making the campaign a success. The program has been arranged to engage every agency, association and religious organization among the colored race in the effort to arouse and stimulate a greater interest in the prevention of disease and the promotion of public health.

Lectures will be given by ministers, doctors, nurses and other qualified persons in the colored churches in the city, emphasizing the purpose of the campaign and arousing the interest of various congregations to the necessity of personal and community hygiene.

Throughout the week addresses will be delivered in various community centres, theatres and moving-picture places catering to the colored people, on such subjects as personal health, tuberculosis, sanitation, infant welfare, vermin in their relation to disease, dietetics, exercise and other health topics.

LANCASTER PA NEW ERA
APRIL 3, 1923

HEALTH TOPICS ARE DISCUSSED

Dr. Bowles, Dr. Crusen And Chas. Beaubian Will Address Mass Meeting Thursday.

The program arranged locally in observing Negro Health Week has progressed with enthusiastic and well attended meetings from Sunday, the first day of the Health Week, to the day before the large mass meeting at the St. James Parish House on Thursday evening when Dr. George Bowles, of York, Dr. Walter Crusen, of Philadelphia, and Charles S. Beaubian, of this city, will make the chief addresses.

Thursday will also be marked by an afternoon meeting at the Strawberry street Methodist church. Friday evening the women will be addressed by Mrs. E. M. Hartman at the Methodist church and the colored men of the city will meet at the Baptist church. The Saturday meeting will culminate the program.

The Sunday afternoon meeting was addressed by Dr. Isidore Rosenthal who spoke on the principles of right living which lead to health and happiness. Dr. C. P. Stahr and Milton Michaelis also addressed this meeting.

Monday was designated as Hygiene Day and the meeting that evening was addressed by Dr. W. D. Blankenship. Miss Bucher of the Visiting Nurses Association also addressed the meeting and will assist at future sessions by practical demonstrations.

Dr. C. P. Stahr will speak on the subject of fighting the menace of the house fly at tonight's meeting to combat the spreading of disease by this insect.

A prize for the best colored baby will be awarded on Thursday as well as a prize for the best essay on "Infant Feeding."

Mayor Frank C. Musser spoke on "Citizenship" at the meeting Monday evening.

SCRANTON PA REPUBLICAN
APRIL 2, 1923

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK IS OBSERVED HERE

Observance of Negro Health week, which is being held throughout the country this week, began here yesterday with a program in the Bethel A. M. E. church. Services were also held there last night, when Dr. F. R. Wheelock, director of public health, was a speaker.

Dr. J. E. Foster is in charge of the plans for the campaign here. Tonight, a program will be given in the Pine Street Baptist church, while tomorrow night, both congregations will have exercises at the Bethel church. Dr. D. E. Berney will talk, the occasion being "Better Babies Night." Prizes will be awarded for the babies adjudged as best, physically.

PHILADELPHIA PA INQUIRER
APRIL 11, 1923

COLORED PEOPLE AND THE STREET CARS OF PHILADELPHIA (C. R.)

Not until the Act of March 22, 1867, were colored people admitted to the street cars of this city on equal terms with their white fellowmen, and not until a vigorous campaign of several years had been fought on their behalf chiefly by the upholders of the claim that men who had been deemed worthy to become the defenders of the country and to wear the uniform of the soldier of the United States should not be denied the rights common to humanity

Health Week—1923 Pennsylvania.

LANCASTER PA NEW ERA
APRIL 6, 1923

DR. KRUSEN IS SPEAKER HERE

Declares Rights Of Society Paramount Issue At Health Week Meeting.

Every home should have absorbent cotton, tincture of iodine and adhesive plaster," said Dr. Wilmer Krusen, former director of health of Philadelphia, speaking to the mass meeting at St. James Parish House in celebration of Negro Health Week Thursday night.

Dr. Krusen spoke of these medical supplies as the immediate precautions which should be taken to prevent infection from a cut or scratch.

In speaking of quarantine for communicable diseases Dr. Krusen said: "The rights of the individual must cease where the rights of society begin. The most serious point of quarantine is that often a mild case may be transmitted to a person of low vitality and that person might die. The lodges, literary societies, churches can be centers of education on health subjects.

"Adults as well as children should be subjected to a routine physical examination. Human life has been prolonged from ten to fifteen years since the health regulations now in vogue were put into effect."

Dr. Krusen warned against the dangers of an uninspected milk supply as carrier of two great diseases. typhoid fever and tubercudosis. The former pathological germ also prevails in impure water, he said.

Compulsory vaccination for small pox and typhoid fever has greatly reduced these diseases and whereas in the Boer and Spanish American wars the mortality was higher than on the battlefield only a few cases occurred during the late world war.

"The curse of the country today is patent medicine . If your child is sick, don't resort to home remedies for as an illustration, in cases of diphtheria administration of the anti toxin within 24 hours after the appearance of the symptoms of this disease practically insures recovery. The mortality is higher according to the length of time between the contraction of the disease and the administration of the anti-toxin. Health is greater than wealth and is the country's greatest asset."

Dr. Krusen also stated that it was hoped that a health officer would be appointed in the Presidents Cabinet in the near future.

Many Health Problems.

Dr. George Bowles, of York, spoke on "The Conservation of Heath," and told of the development of Negro Health Week, particularly in Pennsylvania, where every civic body in every town and city was asked to co-operate in "putting the program across."

"The rapid influx of Negroes from the south to the north is bringing numerous health problems. Living conditions are often unsanitary but this is not always an indictment solely against the Negroes. Often they are compelled to live in segregated sections that are not habitable. The health problem makes no discrimination, however, but affects all and puts a personal responsibility on every person.

"Never before has there been such a keen interest in vital statistics. Never before has the medical societies so concentrated their efforts towards a complete prophylaxis of the health situation. It is a great laymen's movement bringing men and women of every vocation shoulder to shoulder. The policy of conservation of health was born in the brain of the foremost American citizen, Theodore Roosevelt.

"It was in the Garden of Eden that all germs, mental moral and physical originated. We should introduce into our national policy the platform of the conservation of human life."

Charles Beaubian, this city, gave an interesting account of the life of Booker T. Washington, the founder of Negro Health Week which is in its ninth year although being observed in Lancaster for the first time.

"The story of his rise from the slave cabin to the acclaim of the world is without parallel with the possible exception of Abraham Lincoln and should be an inspiration to everyone. With a prophetic vision he saw the ills to which his people were predisposed and he was frank in making them known. While not always popular his honesty of purpose kept him on the same track to the end.

"Health Week is one of the results of his work. At first it was an innovation. It is rapidly becoming a custom. 'He who buildeth a custom is greater than he who buildeth a city.' "

The presiding officer of the meeting was A. L. Polite. Music was given by the Bethel A. M. E. choir. Solos were sung by Miss Emma Wilson and A. L. Polite. The invocation was given by Dr. H. M. J. Klein, of Franklin and Marshall College.

Separate meetings for men and women this evening and a final "clean-up" meeting on Saturday evening at the Strawberry street church will complete the program. The various prizes will be awarded on Saturday evening. Rev. W. Stuart Cramer and Dr. Charles P. Stahr will speak at this meeting.

Early Bird

T. J. B. Robinson of Iowa is the first member of the new Congress to open his office in Washington.

LANCASTER PA NEW ERA
APRIL 12, 1923

LAUDS WORKERS IN HEALTH PLAN

Committee of Colored Citizens Frame Resolutions Praising Citizens' Efforts.

A series of resolutions have been formed by a committee of colored people of the city who were instrumental in assisting in the success of the Negro Health Week. The following is the substance of these resolutions which express the thanks of the colored citizens to all who rendered assistance in carrying out the program. It is set forth that Dr. G. W. Bowles, of York, chairman of the executive committee of the Pennsylvania Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association, which fathered this movement, explained the object of health week at meetings in the Bethel A. M. E. church on March 19. The colored folks then decided to engage in the required health work, and carried through a program successfully, funds being supplied by the Rotary Club and a number of public spirited citizens, including Congressman W. W. Griest, Mayor Musser, Dr. Charles P. Stahr, Dr. and Mrs. S. W. Miller, Dr. and Mrs. W. D. Blankenship, W. C. Bidlack, H. W. Butts, William S. Raub, Miss May Bucher, Mrs. Dorothy Heitshu and Mrs. S. R. Zimmerman. The local press is also praised for the publicity it gave the movements.

Speakers were furnished by the Lancaster County Medical Society, Board of Health and the Visiting Nurses Association. The colored people of the city are to be congratulated for their efficient observance of Health Week and satisfaction is expressed over the close co-operation between the white and colored citizens, and in conclusion it is declared that the colored people will always enter gladly upon any plans made for their uplift.

PHILA PA LEDGER
JUL

NEGRO CONGESTION MENACE TO HEALTH

City Unable Adequately to House 10,500 Migrants Who Came Here in Year

FILL URGENT LABOR NEED

Migration of Southern Negroes to this city in record-breaking numbers for the year ended June 30 has given rise to a serious health menace from overcrowding and inadequate housing facilities, according to a survey of a committee representing the Armstrong Association, Travelers' Aid Society, Mercy Hospital and the Philadelphia Housing Association.

Approximately 10,500 Negroes, or about one-third of the total number of newcomers in this city in one year, arrived here between July 1, 1922, and June 30, 1923, it is estimated.

Although high grade and filling a pressing labor need, the Negro migrants are compelled to live in such cramped quarters, the committee reports, that there is a menace from smallpox and other infectious diseases.

The influx is not in droves, but rather a "drifting-in," and as soon as the new arrival is able he sends for friends and relatives.

Most of Migrants Employed

"It is uncertain," the committee says, "whether labor scouts for manufacturers are bringing these workers into Philadelphia in any considerable number, but the few who are making application for work through employment agencies would indicate that a large percentage of them are assured of employment before leaving the South."

Those making the survey, which continued for three months and is based on the study of 931 properties and 1282 recently arrived individuals, were John Emlen and A. L. Manly, of the Armstrong Association; Dr. Henry Minton, Mercy Hospital; Bernard J. Newman and Mrs. Marie Nelson Rowe, Philadelphia Housing Association; George H. Frazier, Travelers' Aid Society, and Clarence R. White, principal of the Durham Public School.

"The migrants are not presenting an industrial problem to Philadelphia, for their labor is an asset," the committee reports.

"The big outstanding problems created by the influx arise from the inadequate housing facilities and the health menace through overcrowding.

Families are going into premises already occupied, either as householders in one or two rooms or as lodgers.

"A spot map giving locations of these families shows an overwhelming majority between Girard and Washington avenues, from the Delaware to the Schuylkill, with others in Negro centers in West Philadelphia, Germantown and South Philadelphia. In the middle city area, where multiple occupancy is more prevalent than elsewhere in Philadelphia, many of these newcomers have been taken into houses already overcrowded.

Sixteen Live in One Room

"One four-room house was found occupied by four new families, one family, consisting of a man, his wife and six children. Another six-room house was found with five families, and within two weeks the house next door, which had been occupied by one family, had increased to three-family occupancy.

"Above a small West Philadelphia garage a migrant woman rented a single room for herself, an adopted son, three married children and their grandchildren, making a total of sixteen persons. The house has neither yard nor toilet, and filth and waste are thrown into an open lot adjoining. In many of the houses thus converted to multiple occupancy the sanitary equipment is sub-standard and does not comply with the housing laws.

"Besides the moral hazard of such overcrowding, there is a grave hazard to individual health and to the health of the entire city. No better evidence is needed to show the persistent menace from such overcrowding than the almost superhuman efforts which the Division of Medical Inspection of the Bureau of Health has put forth to prevent the development of a smallpox epidemic threatened by the recurrence of smallpox cases among colored migrants in overcrowded and insanitary houses.

"Within seven months the medical inspectors have been obliged to quarantine forty-two different districts and to vaccinate every unvaccinated resident. Every one of the smallpox cases found in these districts was a Negro recently come from the South. In one house, occupied by thirty-eight recent arrivals, seven cases were found. This house was rented by a Southern Negro for $65 a month. By subletting to other tenants he realized $100 a week from the premises, although the sanitary fixtures were grossly inadequate. In another house occupied by forty persons seven cases of smallpox were found, and in still another house eight cases were found.

Many Negroes Unvaccinated

"In one section which was quarantined there were 500 unvaccinated persons, and in another section there were 300 such persons, the majority of whom were Southern Negro migrants.

"The committee feels very strongly that Philadelphia, for her own protection, must take steps to provide adequate housing for these families of small means who are unable to pay the high rentals now being asked and those others who can pay but cannot find houses to rent.

"Because of labor shortage these Negroes are much needed in Philadelphia. If the commercial builder does not find it to his advantage to build low-cost houses, it would certainly be an advantageous proposition for the employers of this new labor to work out a program for such dwelling construction."

Most of the Negro migrants come from Virginia, Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina, in the order named, the committee's study shows. Ninety per cent of the adults are church members, 36 per cent belong to fraternities having welfare and benefit features, and about 60 per cent of that number are members of fraternities of a high order.

High wages are paid the newcomers. That factor is not mentioned specifically by the local committee as a reason for the migration, but investigations elsewhere indicate such to be the fact, together with the influence of the Ku Klux Klan.

AIDS SICK NEGROES.

How Phipps Institute Improves Philadelphia's Health.

That the health of the negro population is of great importance to the whole community is the assertion of the Henry Phipps Institute of Philadelphia, says The Nation's Health. As servants negroes go most intimately in the homes of the whites and are a constant source of possible infection there.

For 1921 the census in Philadelphia showed a population of 1,823,779 whites and 134,229 negroes. The death rate of the former was 12.46 per 100,000 and of the latter, 15.55. The rate for tuberculosis alone shows that the negro is about four times as susceptible to the disease as the white. From this it is clear that the health of the community at large depends in a measure on the well-being of the negroes.

In the early years of the Institute, the negroes who came to the clinics, more or less by accident, could seldom be induced to persist in their attendance, and no considerable progress could be made with them as individuals. This situation was changed in 1914 by adopting the principle of operating through the medium of selected negro workers. Since its beginning this clinic has treated 2,116 negro cases of which 510 cases were cared for during the last nine months. The Whittier Centre was induced to employ a colored nurse to work as a member of the staff of the Institute. It has continued to support a worker at the Institute Clinic, and at the present time it pays for the services of three graduate negro nurses.

Since 1915, the Philadelphia Health Council and Tuberculosis Committee has augmented the staff of the Phipps Institute negro clinics by paying the salaries of two negro doctors and three nurses.

In order to increase the supply of negro nurses trained in tuberculosis work, six nurses from the Mercy Hospital have been given intensive training on the subject under the direction of the head worker at the Institute. The work of Dr. Minton, who is the chief of the negro clinic, deserves special mention, says the report. Having a capable negro doctor in charge has made an appreciable difference in increasing the numbers of patients attending the clinics.

Health Week—1923 Ohio

NEGROES WILL STAGE NATIONAL HEALTH WK.

COLUMBUS OHIO JOURNAL
SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1923.

Opens April 1 With Dr. R. R. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Institute, in Charge.

The American negro is not necessarily short-lived, nor especially susceptible to disease.

These facts will be emphasized during National Negro Health Week, April 1 to 7, a United States Public Health Service bulletin states.

Statistics from Southern states showing great decreases in negro death rates where proper preventive and sanitary precautions have been observed, will be broadcast.

Health sermons on Sunday, April 1, will open the health campaign. Personal and community hygiene will be stressed on Monday; Tuesday dangers of infection from flies will be taken up and Wednesday will be "tuberculosis" day. Thursday will be children's day, Friday will be devoted to cleaning up yards and grounds and the general cleanup will be continued into the final day of the campaign.

Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, is in charge of the work, being assisted by numerous other organizations.

TO HOLD NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

DAYTON O. NEWS
MARCH 25, 1923

Special Community Gatherings to Be Staged Beginning April 1.

With a general clean-up extending into every colored section of the city and in which lime and whitewash will figure extensively along with personal inspections and visits, addresses and meetings, National Negro Health Week will be observed in Dayton beginning April 1.

A general committee made up of representatives of various colored organizations has formulated plans for an educational drive that seeks to not only effect a general cleaning with the substitution of sanitary conditions for dirt and disorder, but to bring directly into the homes of Dayton's colored families information regarding the prevention of disease and the conservation of health.

Colored physicians and dentists will on Sunday, April 1, speak in every colored church urging messages of cleanliness, care of the child and the avoidance of those practices or conditions that make for sickness. On Monday evening, April 2, at Bethel Baptist church, Dunbar av. and Fitch st., there will be a general meeting of mothers to be addressed by Anne L. Caenen, of the Public Health league on the care of infants and older children.

Each evening during the week a special comunity program relating to health will be carried out at the colored Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A. and at Linden Center. During the entire week, the Public Health league will have four women visit all colored homes calling their attention to health messages and distributing literature. Colored Boy Scouts and girls will also assist in the distribution of literature.

The work's activities will reach a climax on Saturday, April 7, with a general clean-up of trash and rubbish. This is to be preceded by a careful inspection of colored homes by sanitary inspectors assigned to the work by Health Commissioner A. O. Peters and Dr. S. T. Pyper, chief of the division of food inspection and sanitation. A corps of men equipped with lime and whitewash will follow the inspectors and supplement their work. J. A. Green, secretary of the colored Y. M. C. A., is chairman of the general committee on arrangements for National Negro Health Week. Clean-up arrangements are in the hands of a committee consisting of Miss Willa G. Brown, Mrs. J. B. Green and Miss Mathews, a visiting nurse. The inspection and whitewashing arrangements are in the hands of O. O. Morris, Clarence Pauly, a sanitary inspector, and Miss Thomas, a visiting nurse.

In the conduct of the inspection and cleaning, the city will be divided into districts with a captain responsible for the work in each district. The city division of health, Visiting Nurses' association and Public Health league are heartily cooperating in the plans.

DAYTON O. JOURNAL
APRIL 8, 1923

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK WILL BE OBSERVED

Dayton Organizations Will Unite to Promote Interests of Race.

The colored social and welfare organizations of Dayton are combining efforts in observing National Negro Health week, April 1-8.

At a meeting of representatives of the Fifth Street branch Y. M. C. A., the West Side Day Nursery, the Federation for Social Service Among Colored People, the Mary Scott home, the Fifth Street branch Y. W. C. A. and employes of the welfare department of the city, and of the juvenile court, a program consisting of health talks, distribution of health literature and a clean-up campaign was decided upon.

The physicians and dentists will give talks in the churches Sunday, April 1, and the ministers will devote a part of their sermons to the question of health. Miss Anna Caenan, of the Public Health league, will talk to mothers Monday evening, April 2, on "Infant Care."

Saturday, April 7 has been designated as "Clean-Up Day." A committee consisting of Clarence Pauley, Mrs. Julia B. Green, O. O. Morris, A. W. Payne, Miss Marie Matthews and Miss Lucretia Thomas was appointed to have charge of the "clean-up" work.

Health Week - 1923

New York.

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK.

New York Times

U. S. Service Names April 1 to 7 and Outlines Program.

Negro Health Week this year will be celebrated from April 1 to 7, and all organizations and firms interested and active in the work will be specially urged to try to get in touch with the vast majority of negroes who have not yet learned of the health work done and the great benefits brought about to individuals, homes and the community by the community gatherings of the week. This is the program outlined by the United States Health Service, which, in making the announcement, says: 3-4-23

"During the week the steady decrease in the negro death rate will be emphasized. Statistics show that in Maryland and North Carolina, the only two Southern States in which the records go back for ten years, the negro death rate decreased 7.8 and 32.8 per cent., respectively; and that in Kentucky and Virginia in which the records go back for only five years, the rate decreased 11.8 and 11.1 per cent., respectively. In other Southern States these records do not go back as much as five years.

"These figures seem to indicate that American negroes are not necessarily short-lived, nor especially liable to disease and that their death rate is largely due to their comparative poverty. The point is made that better hygienic conditions would reduce the rate of both sickness and death and do away with much of the industrial loss caused to employers by absenteeism.

"The work begins on Sunday, April 1, with health sermons and lectures, which will explain the purposes of Health Week and urge co-operation with health organizations and will specially stress mother and infant welfare work.

"Monday is hygiene day, when personal and community hygiene will be discussed and social hygiene education considered. Tuesday is 'Swat the Fly' day, on which the spread of disease and the advantages of screening will be explained. Wednesday is tuberculosis day, when fresh attention is called to the fact that the disease is not hereditary, and that treatment should be begun early. Thursday is children's day and will be given to stories of health crusades and cleaning up measures; parents will be invited. Friday will be devoted to cleaning up churches and grounds. Saturday will be a general clean-up day. Reports should be prepared in each community and sent to local newspapers and to co-operating organizations.

"Health Week will be conducted by Dr. R. R. Moten, principal of Tuskegee Institute, under the auspices of the Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference and the National Negro Business League, with the co-operation of many other organizations. The United States Public Health Service, which is among those co-operating, is publishing in connection with the Week, a 'Year Round' health program, which will be widely distributed."

Music, Boys' and Health Weeks

Continued

5-2-23

New York

TODAY finds New York City in the midst of Music Week and Boys' Week. Next week will be Health Week. Observance of the importance of music, boys and health, upon the community will be beneficial to all of us. Harlem is cooperating in a whole-hearted way in these celebrations. This is as it should be. We need to enter into every phase of life in the city which has for its object the betterment of the men, women and children who compose it.

EVERY event of Music Week is free, and hour after hour such music will be heard as under ordinary circumstances can only be listened to by the most fortunate. In the field of music, the Negro occupies a unique place, a far more important place than he himself seems to realize. There are thousands of people living in our city today who are ashamed of our contributions to the music of the world because it grew, for the most part, out of slavery, and have left its appraisal to musicians of other races.

EDNA THOMAS, a concert artist of great ability, says that the appeal of our songs is universal, and that all audiences respond to their curious rhythm, sincerity and humor.

THE Y. M. C. A., the churches and other organizations, interested in the welfare of the boy of the city are co-operating to the end that Boys' Week will serve to start the youths at an early age in life, on the road to a clean manhood.

HEALTH WEEK begins May 6, with a mass meeting in the auditorium of Mother A. M. E. Zion Church, under the auspices of the Harlem Health Conference and the Health Department of the city. This is the most important of the three observances, as the health conditions have a direct effect upon everything we do. Begin Health Week today by reading Dr. E. Elliott Rawlin's weekly health talk "Keeping Fit."

Jews Have Lowest Tuberculosis Rate

N.Y.C. POST
JUNE 28, 1923

Negroes Have Highest, New York Association Discovers

Long Contact With Disease Under Crowded Conditions Tends to Develop Immunity

The death rate from tuberculosis is lower among the Jews than among any other racial group in New York City, according to statistics published by the New York Tuberculosis Association. The highest death rate is found among the negroes, with the Finns and the Irish following a close second, which is explained by Godias J. Drolet, Statistician of the association, as due to the resistance established among the Jewish race from centuries of living in cities and the corresponding lack of resistance among the races recently come to the city from country districts.

From statistics gathered in the Bureau of Records of the New York Health Department, for the period of 1918 to 1921 inclusive, Dr. Drolet has found that the average death rate per 100,000 in New York City was 122. Among the native born, or those born in the United States it was only 108, but among the Finns and the Irish it was three times as high, 342 for the Finns and 306 per 100,000 for the Irish. The average death rate for people born in Russia and Roumania—who are practically all Jewish—the death rate was only 86 and 92 per 100,000.

Following the Irish with their death rate of 306 come the Norwegians, with 249; the Greeks, 228; Swiss, 217; Swedish, 202; Scotch, 181; Austro-Hungarians, 165; English, 136; Germans, 133; French, 130; Italians, 122; Americans, 108; Roumanian Jews, 92, and Russian Jews 86.

"Higher rates of tuberculosis appear in those stocks which are still coming, or have recently come from parts of the earth where agriculture was the main occupation and open air life the daily enjoyment," says Mr. Drolet.

Well Developed Immunity

"The lower tuberculosis mortality, or rather better resistance to the White Plague, is found in those groups whose members have been undergoing the process of tuberculization for longer periods and especially in cities and towns. Thus among those with high death rates, we see the negroes who, like the Indians, are only a few generations removed from their open air habitat, and naturally ill-accustomed to the shock of congested city life and tuberculosis the worst. Then come the Irish, who, in New York, are mainly from the group which came here because of the 1848-1853 famine in the country sections of Ireland, and are next in their being accustomed to the shock of congested dwellings. The Greeks, children of Olympic sports, with their scanty and well aired attire, of course here in the city tenements, are quickly stricken by tuberculosis.

The low rate of the Italians can now be better understood. City life is no new development to many of them. Who does not recall the long history of the glorious cities of Italy, be it that of "eternal" Rome, or that of the galaxy of mediæval municipal gems, with their active life throughout the centuries in Venice, Genoa, Pisa, Naples, Bologna, Milan, etc., when most of Europe was still a land of thieving and roving barons with the people still believing in, if not practicing, druid sylvan rites? Next to the Jews, therefore, the Italians, perhaps more than any other racial group in New York, have had the longest town-life experience.

"The low tuberculosis martality and better resistance of the Jews can now be understood. These people are still after centuries of Ghetto confinement, living closely in cities. Their tuberculosis toll has been paid long ago. The human organism, endowed with intelligence, in them is slowly but surely conquering the brute tubercle bacillus.

Jews' Mortality Lowest

"In every community the Jew has a lower tuberculosis incidence than the Gentile. New York City is no exception and though in the lower East Side there is perhaps the greatest congestion of population in the world, we see the strange spectacle of a low tuberculosis mortality."

That present environmental factors have nevertheless a great influence on the death rate from tuberculosis is shown by Mr. Drolet in a report on the three different districts in which the Jewish people of New York mainly live. In the district covered by the Gouverneur Hospital Tuberculosis Clinic, the lower East Side with its congested tenements, the rate was 83 deaths per 100,000. In the Mount Sinai Hospital district, a more recent and better built region of central eastern Manhattan, the rate was sixty-five. In the Tremont district, which includes the entirely newly built Borough of the Bronx, the rate was only 52 per 100,000.

"In conclusion therefore, we must acknowledge," says Mr. Drolet, "that there are tremendous racial differences in tuberculosis, that they are being inherited, but that the inheritance of to-day was the environment of yesterday, that much of it lies under our own control, and that the educational, betterment, and preventive campaigns against disease not only should raise hopes of and a belief in final success, but that they have already accomplished under our very eyes measureable and most marked progress.

"Finally, the health officers and agencies engaged in anti-tuberculosis work should take into practical account, in their programme of activities, the different behavior of the important foreign groups in their communities. There should be recognition of the special danger from tuberculosis to those who come from countries or from sections of the United States accustomed to open air life and work. Special sanitary measures and more intensive educational campaigns should be directed towards them particularly."

NEGROES LEAD GOTHAM TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS

Death Rate Higher Than in Any Other Place.

REASONS ARE ASSIGNED

Negroes From Southern Plantations Have Not, Through the Ages, Built Up Resistance to Conditions Met With in Cities.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The highest death rate from tuberculosis in New York City is among the negro population and the lowest in the Jewish, according to Dr. Nathan E. Brill, No. 48 West 10th Street, secretary of the New York Tuberculosis Association, who last night corroborated the statistics proving the case gathered by Dr. Godias J. Drolet, statistician of the association.

For centuries the Jewish race has lived in cities where contagion is rife. Tuberculosis is known as a city disease coming to those whose physique has been weakened by poor living conditions. In the long run, chiefly those Jews survived who were able to build up a resistance to cope with the tubercle bacillas. The Jews with low resistance succumbed. The Jews of today are the descendants of those who pulled through the struggle generations ago. They have inherited their predecessors' ability to build up a resistance.

Likewise in the negro it is a question of inheritance. Only comparatively recently has the negro lived in cities. His ancestors, living in the open, had little occasion to resist tuberculosis. Negroes survived, regardless of whether they had built up the mechanism to resist the tubercle germ. The New York City negro is the product of forebears whose physiques have not been schooled by poor living in cramped quarters. He is unprepared to meet tuberculosis. Especially is this true of negroes from southern plantations.

Such is the situation, claims Dr. Brill and Dr. Drolet's statistics back him up. Throughout the statistics the tendency to succumb can be seen among those races whose ancestors have lived in the open.

NEW YORK TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION IN OUR NEIGHBORHOOD

TUBERCULOSIS CAN BE PREVENTED—CAN BE CURED

HAVE YOUR DOCTOR
EXAMINE YOU
AT LEAST
ONCE A YEAR

EAT GOOD FOOD
"Good" means Wholesome
Well-cooked—Good Variety
CHEW WELL
EAT GREEN VEGETABLES

DAILY DRINK PLENTY
OF WATER
AND PLENTY
OF MILK

Ask for helpful information, without charge. Where? COLUMBUS HILL HEALTH INFORMATION BUREAU established by New York Tuberculosis Association, Inc.
Care Lincoln House, 202 West 63rd Street, New York City.
Telephone: Columbus 3349.

The New York Tuberculosis Association has opened in our neighborhood a local center for health and information service with a local nurse, Miss Agnes Mason, R. N., as worker. Miss Mason spends the first part of the week as a Henry Street visiting nurse and is already known to many of the people in the neighborhood. Through this health information service arrangements are being made for exhibits, motion picture showings and health talks in the churches and social gatherings of the neighborhood. Health classes are contemplated wherever there is a request for them and Miss Mason is ready to give personal advice to any of the people in the neighborhood who wish to learn how to prevent sickness and keep their families in good health. She is working in very close co-operation with the hospitals and health agencies of the neighborhood and can give information as to the places ready to serve our citizens if they will only make their needs known.

New York Tuberculosis Association—Nurse in charge addressing colored school children.

It is urged that anyone with suggestions as to a place where a health talk would be appreciated, get in touch with Miss Mason at Columbus, 3349, telephoning her any Thursday or Friday.—*K. Z. Wells, N. Y. T. B. Association.*

Health Week – 1923

New Jersey.

NEWARK N J EVE NEWS
APRIL 7, 1923

Colored Residents' Health Week To End with Mass Meeting

A health mass meeting tomorrow afternoon, arranged by the Urban League, will close a week of activities in which several groups of colored people have been active in connection with national health week for colored people. Among these organizations are Sojourner Truth Branch of the Y. W. C. A. and the Newark Council of Colored Boys' Work. During the week the boys reported cleaning up 606 cellars and back yards.

The meeting tomorrow will be at 3 o'clock at St. John's Methodist Church, Plane and Academy streets.

JERSEY CITY N. J. JOURNAL
APRIL 5, 1923

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK IS OBSERVED HERE

This week is being observed all over the United States as Negro Health Week, and through the distribution of health literature and health talks it is hoped to teach proper observance of the laws of sanitation and hygiene. Negro educational institutions, churches, medical societies and various other organizations are co-operating and spreading this health propaganda as a means for reducing the high death rate among negroes.

The North Jersey Medical Association, composed of the negro doctors in the northern part of New Jersey, have arranged with the pastors of the various churches to have a doctor speak on health at one of the services this coming Sunday. Dr. James R. Stroud will speak at Salem Baptist Church, on Union street, Jersey City, Sunday evening; Dr. J. Francis Johnson will speak at St. Mark's A. M. E. Z. Church, Communipaw avenue, Sunday evening; Dr. Charles W. Worth will speak at Bethesda Baptist Church, York street, Sunday morning; Dr. Peter F. Ghee will speak at the Presbyterian Church, Summit avenue and Ivy place, Sunday morning; Dr. W. H. Beck will speak at Monumental Baptist Church, Lafayette street, Sunday evening; Dr. Ernest T. Simonds will speak at Bethel A. M. E. Church, Clinton and Jackson avenues, Sunday morning; Dr. George E. Cannon will speak at Zion Baptist Church, Monmouth street, Sunday morning.

The ministers are also asked to preach at least one sermon, Sunday, on "Health."

Health Week—1923

Missouri.

Nat'l Negro Health Week

St. Louis Argus

Ninth Annual Clean-Up Campaign To Be Observed April 1-7, 1923

3/9/23

St. Louis, Mo,

In accordance with the request of the Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference and in co-operation with the National Negro Business League and other influential organizations, an invitation is extended to the following organizations and agencies to unite, from April 1 to 7, in the observance of the Ninth Annual National Negro Health Week: Daily and Weekly Newspapers, Health Journals, The United States Public Health Service, State Boards of Health, City Boards of Health, The National Medical Association, State Medical Associations, The National Tuberculosis Association, The American Red Cross, The National Association of Graduate Nurses, The American Social Hygiene Association, The National Child Welfare Association, The American Child Hygiene Association, The Child Welfare League of America, The National Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, The National League on Urban Conditions, The National Clean-Up and Paint-Up Bureau, The Young Men's Christian Association, The Young Women's Christian Association, The National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, The Associated Negro Press, The National Negro Press Association, Bishops and other officers of Religious Denominations, Annual Church Conferences and Associations, Secret Societies, Insurance Companies, Farmers' Conferences, Farmers' Improvement Societies, Churches, Schools and other local organizations.

The Ninth Annual National Negro Health Week should secure a more general interest in an understanding of health problems and health education than any which has preceded it. Results of the last annual Health Week gave great impulse to this health movement which is planned to effect the co-operation of all welfare agencies and groups of people in the reduction of preventable sickness and deaths, and the increase of vitality and resistance to disease. Such results not only lessen the misery and cost of preventable sickness and death to the family, community and the Government, but also increase the well-being, earning capacity and service of the healthy citizen to home, community and country.

As was done last year, the United States Public Health Service has prepared the Health Week Bulletin. It is ready for distribution and copies of the same may be secured by application to Tuskegee Institute or to Dr. Roscoe C. Brown, the United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

At a meeting of representatives of a number of national health organizations, held at Tuskegee Institute, January 19, the following program for Health Week was approved:

Sunday- April 1—Sermon and Lecture Day. Health sermons and lectures by ministers, doctors and other qualified persons. Urge the carrying of the Health Week program. Give references to health information and urge co-operation with organized agencies. Emphasize mother and infant welfare week to reduce high infant mortality.

Monday, April 2.—Hygiene Day. Personal and community hygiene talks by doctors, visiting nurses, social workers and other qualified persons. Social hygiene education and venereal disease control measures should be considered in special meetings. Health films, slides and exhibits should be used wherever possible under proper supervision.

Tuesday, April 3.—Fly and Mosquito Day.. Destroy the breeding places of flies; also of mosquitoes. Talk on the possibility and danger of disease being spread by insects and rats, and describe the methods of destroying them. All homes, markets, bakeries and food establishments should be screened against flies.

Wednesday, April 4.—Tuberculosis Day. Talks by doctors, visiting nurses social workers and other qualified persons. Explain that tuberculosis (consumption) is not hereditary but spreads through carelessness; that treatment should begin early. Emphasize for prevention: 1, Good Cheer; 2, Good Food; 3, Fresh Air; 4, Proper Living.

Thursday, April 5.— Children's Health Day. Health programs, stories of medern health crusades, parades, ets. It is suggested that on or before this day, school buildings and premises be put in sanitary condition; and if programs are rendered in school buildings, parents and patrons be invited to attend. Some part of the exercises of this day should be devoted to the commermoration of the birthday of the late Booker T. Washington, the founder of the National Negro Health Week.

Friday, April 6.—Church Sanitation Day. Clean churches thoroughly inside and out. Clear the yards of all rubbish, etc. Put toilets in sanitary condition. It is suggested that health entertainments or meetings for informal talks on the week's program and the Saturday general clean-up follow the day's work.

Saturday, April 7.—General Clean Up Day. Complete all cleaning of homes, buildings and premises.

It is suggested that a committee be organized in each community to supervise the carrying out of the above program.

The community supervising committee should prepare through its secretary or some other person a report of the results of the Health Week program and send copy or summary of report to newspapers and co-operating organizations.

Tuskegee Institute will appreciate suggestions for making the campaign a success, and will be glad to furnish or co-operate in helping any individual or group, to receive the necessary health literature.

Address:
R. R. Moton, principal,
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

ringfield Negroes to Observe Health Week

cial Attention Will Be Given by Local Churches to Various Phases of Campaign for Bettering Conditions Among Race Throughout the Entire Country.

SPRINGFIELD MO REPUBLICAN
MARCH 7, 1923

Because National Negro Health Week begins this year on Easter Sunday the pastors of the seven Negro churches here will preach on the significance of the week on the following Sunday, April 8, it was announced last night by Rev. F. F. Moten, pastor of Benton Avenue A. M. E. church. The week will be observed from April 2 through the following Sunday.

Lectures will be delivered during the week at churches by Negro doctors here, as was done last year. The Negro churches of Springfield are: Benton Avenue A. M. E., Washington Avenue Baptist, Gibson Chapel, Presbyterian, Pitt's Chapel, Methodist Episcopal; Reedy A. M. E., Metropolitan Baptist and Mount Eagle Baptist.

All organizations interested in the work of conserving health of Negroes will endeavor to get in touch with the majority of persons who have not learned of the health work done and the great benefit brought about to self, home and community by the community gathering of the special week.

The week will be conducted, as in the past, by Dr. R. R. Moten, principal of Tuskegee Institute, under the auspices of the Annual Tuskegee Negro conference and the National Negro Business league with the co-operation of many other organizations, among them the United States Public Health Service.

According to the United States Public Health Service the American Negro is not necessarily short lived nor especially liable to disease and his death rate is largely due to comparative poverty. The point is made that better hygienic conditions would reduce the rate of both sickness and death and do away with much of the industrial loss caused to employers by absence due to these things. The steady decrease in the Negro death rate will be emphasized during the week.

Monday, April 2, is Hygiene Day, when personal and community hygiene will be discussed and social hygiene education and venereal disease control considered. Tuesday is Swat-the-Fly Day. Wednesday is Tuberculosis Day, when fresh attention will be called to the fact that the disease is not hereditary and that treatment should be begun early. Thursday is Children's Day and will be given over to stories of health crusades and cleaning-up measures. Parents will be invited to attend. Friday will be devoted to cleaning up churches and grounds and to putting lavatories in sanitary conditions. Saturday will be general clean-up day.

The health service urges that reports be prepared and sent to local newspapers and to the co-operating national organizations.

ATTUCKS SCHOOL WINS IN HEALTH WEEK CONTEST.

Negro Health Week in Kansas City which has just passed had several interesting phases. One was a competition among the pupils in the 3rd, 4th and 5th grades. A prize of five ($5.00) dollars was offered the one who got the largest number of signatures of persons who pledged to observe Negro Health Week by learning how to live long and by cleaning up their houses and yards. Otis Mays of Attucks School is credited with 474 names of citizens. The next highest was Albert Glasgow of Wendell Phillips whose mark was 87, in the effort for the prize and represented their schools as follows: Wendell Phillips 124, Garrison 42, Attucks 37, Douglas 35. A total of 2,113 persons were pledged by these school children to learn the ways of better health.

In an essay contest between the pupils of the 6th and 7th grades, Joseph Garner, 6th grade at Attucks gave in the best paper which will be printed in one of the newspapers. There were 22 papers entered into the contest. The one deserving most honorable mention was written by Velma Ward of the same school.

DOCTORS CO-OPERATE.

Aside from contributing twenty dollars to help defray the expenses of the Health Week Campaign, members of the Medical Society spoke to groups on various health subjects. Meetings were scheduled with 24 groups ranging in attendance from 10 to 300, aggregating 2,116 who heard direct messages on subjects like, Pre-Natal Care, General Health, Cleanliness, Sanitation, Tuberculosis, Care of the Teeth, Care of the Eyes, Nose and Throat.

Among the speakers were Doctors E. S. Baker, D. M. Miller, J. O. Henley, W. H. Bruce, A. F. Radford, T. C. Unthank, T. A. Fletcher, J. E. Perry, Prof. W. W. Ross, Mr. F. S. LeClere and F. T. Lane.

FIND PERFECT BABIES.

During Health Week, examinations

were made of the children under six years of age who live in the outlying neighborhoods like West Bottoms, Allen Addition and Blue Valley. The children and their mothers were assembled by Mrs. J. M. Wright who went from house to house for them and the examinations were made under the supervision of the Children's Bureau of which Mrs. Losh is director. Some 60 were examined and directed how to correct their defects. In the West Bottoms, a pair of twins and one other child were pronounced perfect by Dr. Nigro, assistant director of the Health departments.

Including the persons reached through announcements and talks in some of the churches an dthe theaters, it is safely estimated that 25,000 were warned of the high death rate among the Negroes and admonished how to live longer. The total expense in this effort was $69.00. The Community Service Urban League which initiated this educational campaign wishes to express appreciation for the co-operation of all who helped to make it a success.

Health Week — 1923. Louisiana.

BISHOP JONES DESIGNATES CLEAN-UP WEEK NEW ORLEANS AREA MARCH 26-31, 1923

To District Superintendents, Pastors and Laymen

Southwestern Christian Advocate 3/29/23

By the vote of the conference of the New Orleans Area, Clean Up Week has been fixed for March 26-31, with the understanding that all the days of the week may be used or such days as may suit the individual pastor and church best. The slogan for this year is "Every Church and Parsonage Spick and Span for Easter."

Catch the spirit of Clean Up Week. However fine your church may be, there is something that you can do, and however poor the church may be, there is no excuse for not observing Clean Up Week. This movement calls for team work. All the District Superintendents and pastors, and as many laymen as will, should join in.

Clean Up Week Sunday

On Sunday, March 25th, the pastors of the Area are requested to preach a sermon appropriate to Clean Up Week. It can be along the line of "Cleanliness as a Duty to the Community," "Cleanliness as Applied to the Christian Life," "The Church as a Public Service Institution," "Reverence for the House of God," or any subject that would be appropriate. As soon as this announcement is received, name your days for Clean Up Week and post them where they can be seen.

A General Committee

There should be a General Committee, of which the pastor is the ex-officio chairman. Associated with him should be five or six of the most active men and women of the church. This committee should have supervision and general direction for Clean Up Week.

Finance Committee

This committee should clean up all the rub- to buy soaps, lime, lye, window panes, mops and any other items that are necessary to make the Clean Up Week a success. This committee should have as its chairman, an active, strong, liberal man or woman supported by five or six others who will help.

Whitewash Committee

This committee is very important. A bushel of lime mixed with water, a little blueing and salt, applied on trees and fences and outhouses will transform any place. Where there are not whitewash brushes they can be bought cheaply. In some instances they may be borrowed. This committee, according to the amount of work to be done, should be composed of from ten to fifteen active young men.

Committee on Beautifying Grounds

This committee should clean up all the rubbish and old cans and count the number of cans. This is to be reported in the final results. It shall be the duty of this committee to plant grass seed and flower seed and shrubbery and otherwise beautify the grounds. This committee should be composed of from seven to fifteen men and women.

Scrubbing Committee

The duty of this committee should be to scrub the floor of the church and the seats. The importance of this committee will be realized when it is stated that many a person has not been able to enjoy the services because their clothes have been soiled on the dirty pews and others have not been able to kneel because the floor has not been scrubbed for years. This committee should include some af the most representative women in the church who would count this sort of service as a direct contribution to the spiritual life of the church. This committee should consist of from five to eleven.

Committee on Lights and Windows

This committee should clean the lamps, properly snuff the wicks and supply lamp chimneys, or clean gas or electric fixtures. The committee should replace all broken window panes. This should be a committee of about five.

Committee on Parsonage

The chairman of this committee should be the pastor's wife. Associated with this committee should be a parsonage committee. It should be the work of this committee to assist the pastor's wife in such a way as she may suggest for spring cleaning of the parsonage. A pastor's wife has many things to do and while she desires to get her house in readiness for the summer, she has not had the strength or time. The Parsonage Committee can very conveniently fall in and help.

Committee on General Improvement

This committee should be composed of the chairman of the several committees herein named, whose duty it would be to confer with the pastor and Official Board and suggest a program for improvement in church building and otherwise as would not only cover the present year, but several years to come.

A FINE SUGGESTION

Southwestern Christian Advocate

Elsewhere in this issue we are printing over the signature of Bishop Jones, suggestions for Clean Up Week, in the New Orleans Area. No phase of the work in the New Orleans Area has attracted more attention and given more general satisfaction than the observance of Clean Up Week. The date for this year is March 26-31. 3/29/23.

The slogan of the Area is:

"Each Church and Parsonage Spick and Span for Easter."

We do not know a better preface to the Easter celebration than the putting of the churches and parsonages in order for the observance of the Resurrection. For this, Clean Up Week has been fixed for the week just prior to Easter.

Observance of this Clean Up Week will also direct attention to the Centenary drive which terminates on Easter. This will be killing two birds with one shot, the congregation can not only be cleaning up the church, but at the same time can be conferring on the Easter Drive. The whole church ought to be active including the members of the Sunday School and Epworth League, so that in a clean church with an over the top collection the churches in the New Orleans Area should register heavily on Easter Sunday.

The Bishop is offering a prize of $5.00 to the pastor who makes the best report on Clean Up Week. The prize was awarded for observance, some time ago, of Clean Up Week to Rev. R. A. Walmsley who was then pastor of Sixth Street Church, New Orleans. The Bishop is offering also a banner to the district that makes the most points, the highest average in the number of churches observing Clean Up Week, the number of persons participating, the amount raised and the amount of work done. The Bishop announces that for a previous celebration the San Antonio District, West Texas Conference was awarded the banner.

Who will be the winning pastor, and what District will take the banner?

Health Week — 1923

Mississippi

TOWNS CLEAN UP.

Civic League Keeps up Campaign for Three Months.

3/20/23.

Tennessee

LULA, Miss., March 19.—A wave of civic interest and pride is sweeping over Coahoma, Miss., as a result of the activities of Mrs. R. S. Ralston, chairman of the civic improvement committee of the Woman's Club of that town.

A general "clean up" campaign was put on early in March. This is to be followed by a three months' contest ending on June 1. A committee of judges, under the chairmanship of Mrs. H. D. Riley, and consisting of Mrs. Calvin Johnson, of Friar Point, Mrs. J. P. Fisher, of Clover Hill, and Mrs. J. M. Wyatt, of Lula, made its first visit of investigation on Saturday, March 17.

At the close of the contest on June 1, this committee will make a final visit of inspection, and render its decision in favor of that householder in Coahoma, whose premises and grounds show the greatest improvement, both in general upkeep and in beautification with flowers, shrubbery and ornamental plants.

Mrs. Ralston is personally offering a handsome concrete lawn urn as a prize to the successful contestant.

To the negroes of the village she is likewise offering a special prize as a reward for the cleanliness and improvement of their yards, and the waste places adjacent to them.

In consequence to this wholesome civic movement the judges yesterday found Coahoma [illegible] with a few belated contestants in the negro districts still hard at work on the "clean-up" job.

Appeal

CLEAN-UP WEEK ORDERED.

BROOKHAVEN, Miss., April 13.—Mayor T. M. Smylie has selected the week of April 16-20 for "clean-up week" and has urged all citizens to co-operate in ridding private and public property of everything tending to foster filth, sickness and disease. City trucks and wagons will call at private residences April 20-21 to remove debris. There is much local interest in public health and a successful clean-up is anticipated.

CLEAN-UP IN PROGRESS.

West Point Clearing Away Debris and Chasing Mosquitoes.

WEST POINT, Miss., April 6.—The West Point clean-up and paint-up campaign this week has been progressing nicely, notwithstanding the fact that rain has continued throughout the week. Piles of trash which had been accumulated by property owners have been hauled off by Street Commissioner Wyatt and his squad, ditches have been drained and the places where mosquitoes hibernate have been disposed of with regularity.

The New Century Club, under the able leadership of Mrs. W. C. White, general chairman, assisted by Mesdames [illegible], Quin, Unger, Staines, Bryan, Lagrone, Williams, Walker, Lloyd, Dukemanier, Cottrell, Wilsford, Murphy, [illegible], Lolner, Howard, Valentine, Clarke and Misses McCrary and Elizabeth White, has had direct charge of the fight and has been ably assisted by the negroes under Augusta Zuber.

The clean-up and paint-up campaign is an annual affair here, having been instigated by the New Century Club 11 years since and has never been neglected since.

Mayor Young and his board have co-operated with the women to the fullest extent and when Monday comes West Point will be ready for a state inspection.

Health Week—1923

Kentucky.

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK PLANNED

April 1-8 Dates Set; Contests, Meetings And Talks To Be Features.

LOUISVILLE KY HERALD
FEBRUARY 25, 1923

Elaborate preparations are being made for the observance in Kentucky of the national event, "Negro Health Week," April 1-8. The observance is under direction of the State Y. M. C. A. and the Inter-Racial Commission, with the State Board of Health, schools, churches, Urban League, women's clubs, municipal officials and civic organizations, is co-operating. It will be under direction of Dr. James Bond, director of inter-racial work in the state and secretary of colored work on the state Y. M. C. A. staff.

In many sections prizes will be offered for the best essays in colored schools on subjects related to health and cleanliness, by women's clubs, individuals and organizations. Some of the subjects suggested are as follows:

"What To Do With a Backyard," "How To Keep a Frontyard Clean," "What To Do With the Rubbish Around the Yard," "How To Keep a Clean House," "What Kind of a House I Would Like To Live In," "How To Keep the Body Clean," "The Uses of the Tooth Brush," "The Value of Soap," "Why We Ought To Have Flowers In the Yard Around the Church and School House," "How Cleanliness On the Outside Helps People To Be Clean On the Inside," "Why the Church Should Be Painted and Kept Clean,' "Why People Should Have Plenty Of Fresh Air."

White friends desiring to help in this health campaign may write to Dr. James Bond, director of the Inter-Racial Commission for Kentucky, 219 Pythian Temple, or get in touch with local inter-racial committees, teachers, ministers, women's clubs, or other organizations among the colored people. It is estimated that last year, thru the agencies mentioned above, at least sixty-five thousand people were reached. This year the commission plans to reach at least a hundred thousand people in Kentucky with a good health message. This message is urgent, for it is estimated that there are 15,900 negroes seriously sick all the time in Kentucky. The loss of earnings to the colored people because of this sickness is $1,500,000. Cost of doctor's bills $3,000,000. Funeral expenses $260,000. Annual financial loss to the state because of negro sickness, much of which is preventable, is $8,800,000. There are 2,460 negroes seriously sick all the time in Louisville. Loss in annual earnings because of this sickness, much of which is preventable, $300,000.

Surely the negro himself should be concerned about this situation, and surely his white friends will be glad to co-operate with him for their own protection as well as his since disease can not be segregated, and in order to prevent this appalling industrial drain upon the state as a whole. The commission is asking the white press of the state, as well as the colored, to co-operate in making the coming National Negro Health Week the most far reaching and helpful yet observed.

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK A SUCCESS

Schools, Churches, Civic Bodies and State Welfare Agencies United to Observe Health Week.

Dr. James Bond, State Y. M. C. A. secretary and director of the commission on Inter-Racial Co-operation for Kentucky, reports that the National Negro Health Campaign just closed was the most far-reaching and helpful health campaign ever put over in Kentucky. He estimates that at least half of the two hundred and thirty-five thousand (235,000) negroes in the State received a worth while health message. In practically all of the colored schools of the State some form of the health program was observed. In the city of Louisville the campaign, under the direction of E. A. Carter, executive secretary of the Urban League, and colored physicians, reached a large number of people in the schools, churches and industrial concerns. With the splendid co-operation of O. J. Stivers, county superintendent of education, and under the immediate direction of Mrs. Annie C. Ingram, supervisor of rural schools, the thirteen county schools carried out a comprehensive health program extending through the entire week.

The reports that are coming in from all sections of the State are gratifying.

The health suggestions contained in the letter by Dr. George Colvin, State superintendent of public instruction, to nearly 1,500 negro teachers throughout the State were generally observed and carried out. Inter-racial committees in many counties co-operated with other agencies in putting over the program. In many places the colored people, assisted by their white friends, held public meetings each night during the week, and engaged in clean up activities, which made the colored settlements in many of the towns and cities the cleanest and most sanitary parts of the cities.

In many places white friends gave prizes for the best essays written on various phases of sanitation and on the "Life of Booker T. Washington."

The United States Public Health Service, State Board of Health, County Boards of Health, the Red Cross and county nurses co-operated in splendid fashion.

AID ASKED FOR HEALTH DRIVE

LOUISVILLE KY POST
MARCH 17, 1923

"Negro Health Week" to Be Observed in Kentucky April 1 to 8.

Fifteen hundred letters, addressed to negro teachers of the State, have been sent out this week by Gorge C. Colvin, State superintendent of education, appealing for co-operation in the observance of Negro Health Week, April 1 to 8. The event, which is to be observed throughout the South, will be celebrated with a program, which is in the hands of the State Interracial Commission, operated under the auspices of the State Y. M. C. A. The State Board of Health and other agencies of welfare in Kentucky are co-operating in the plans for an effective observance. Churches, women's clubs and civic organizations have manifested interest in Negro Health Week, and a number of prizes have been offered for contests arranged in participation of the program.

Mr. Colvin, in his communication to the teachers, says::

"Negro Health Week will be observed throughout the South in all colored schools April 1 to 8. National Negro Health Week was inaugurated by Booker T. Washington and has as its purpose the teaching of the rules of health and better living. Health education should constitute a part of every intelligent school program. Clean bodies living clean lives in clean homes should be one of the ideals in every school. Good health enters into the question of good morals and becomes a national asset."

A gold star has been offered to all colored children in the Jefferson county schools, reaching a given standard in health practices by Dr. Irvin Lindenberger, health officer for Jefferson county, and for the schools reaching a given standard a gold star for the doorway of the school is offered.

Miss Collins, of the Tuberculosis Association, has offered a prize to the colored school having the largest percentage of corrected physical defects. Superintendent Orville Stivers, of the Jefferson county schools, is also co-operating.

The State Board of Health, through the secretary, Dr. A. T. McCormack, has aided in the sending out to the negroes of Kentucky a large amount of health literature. Dr. McCormack has also been successful in getting the United States Health Department to send a colored physician, a member of the Public Health Service staff, to cover the State during Negro Health Week. Public meetings will be held in Louisville, Lexington, Ashland, Bowling Green, Hopkinsville, Henderson and Paducah.

E. A. Carter, executive secretary of the Urban League, will have charge of the health program in Louisville schools during the week.

Something like sixty-one of the county interracial committees in Kentucky have agreed to carry on health campaigns through the agencies of churches, schools, civic organizations and municipality gatherings.

Preparations For Negro Health Week Under Way

LOUISVILLE KY COURIER JRNL
MARCH 18, 1923

The machinery is set up and reported to be running smoothly for the best "Negro Health Week' observance in the history of Kentucky, according to a report of Dr. James Bond, director of the State Inter-Racial Commission, at a joint meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Commission and the Jefferson County Inter-Racial Committee held several days ago.

Fifteen hundred letters, addressed to negro teachers of the State, have been sent out by State Superintendent of Schools George C. Colvin, giving his message regarding the health week event, which is fixed for April 1-8.

"Negro Health Week" in Kentucky is under the direction of the State Inter-Racial Commission, whose work is done under the auspices of the State Young Men's Christian Association and a number of co-operating welfare agencies, including the State and Jefferson County Board of Health, the State Department of Education, County Board of Education and county inter-racial committees.

Dr. Irvin Lindenberger, County Health Officer for Jefferson County, has promised a gold star for all the negro children in the county schools reaching a given health standard in health practices, and a large gold star to mark every school building reaching a standard.

Miss Collins of the Tuberculosis Association, has offered a prize to the negro school having the largest percentage of corrected physical defects.

Superintendent Orville Stivers of the Jefferson County schools, is also co-operating, as are local women's clubs, ministers and churches, the Boy Scouts and the Mayor of Louisville.

The State Board of Health, through the secretary, Dr. A. T. McCormack, has aided in the sending out to the negroes of Kentucky a large amount of health literature. Dr. McCormack has also been successful in getting the United States Health Department to send a negro physician, a member of the Public Health Service staff, to cover the State during Negro Health Week. Public meetings will be held in Louisville, Lexington, Ashland, Bowling Green, Hopkinsville, Henderson and Paducah.

E. A. Carter, executive secretary of the Urban League, will have charge of the health programme in Louisville during the week.

Something like sixty-one of the county inter-racial committees in Kentucky have agreed to carry on health campaigns through the agencies of churches, schools, civic organizations and municipality gatherings.

HICKMAN HAS CLEANUP.

HICKMAN, Ky., April 17.—Under the direction of Dr. J. M. Hubbard, health officer of this city, much has been done in the last few weeks in the clean up campaign. All premises having not been cleaned up and the debris of the winter gathered and removed, the city as a whole is greatly improved in appearance since the clean up campaign began. There will be a heavy penalty put on those who do not properly clean up their premises.

PADUCAH, KY., SUN
FEBRUARY 21, 1923

NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

An important undertaking by the inter-racial commission for the state of Kentucky is the observance of the National Negro Health week, April 1 to 8. The white people of the state are cooperating with the negroes in the effort to make this week of real benefit to the state. This is of vital interest, not only to the negroes, but also to the whites, there is a very definite connection between the health of the negro and the health of the white family. The negro enters the white home and is often the carrier of contagious and infectious diseases. It is the interest of the white family to see that the negro servant is sound in body and is in no sense a carrier of disease. Some of the most prominent men and women of the white race are very much interested in the observance of this negro health week.

It is estimated that there are 15,000 negroes seriously sick all the time in Kentucky, and the loss of earnings to the colored people because of this sickness is $1,500,000, the cost of doctors' bills $300,000 and funeral expenses run to $260,000. Actual financial loss to the state because of negro sickness, much of which is preventable, is estimated by government experts to reach $8,800,0000. In the city of Louisville alone, 2,460 negroes are seriously sick practically all the time. This is a condition that is receiving serious attention and is being worked out under the leadership of the finest health experts in the whole country.

Daily Program For Negro Health Week Is Announced

LOUISVILLE KY HERALD
APRIL 1, 1923

The United States Public Health Service and the State Board of Health are co-operating to make Negro Health Week, April 1-7, and outstanding success, James Bond, director, announced yesterday. Fifteen hundred negro school teachers, ministers and civic organizations have been urged by George Colvin, superintendent of public instruction, to unite with the two big health bodies. The program as announced yesterday is:

Today—Sermons and Lecture Day.—Ministers, doctors, school teachers and others are urged to speak to churches, Sunday schools upon the importance of the observance of the laws of health, emphasis to be placed upon the mother and infant welfare work to reduce high infant mortality.

Monday—Hygiene Day.—Community hygiene talks by nurses, social workers and other qualified persons. Social hygiene, educational and venereal disease control measures are to be considered in special meetings. Health films, slides and exhibits are to be used wherever possible under proper supervision.

Tuesday—"Swat the Fly" Day.—People are urged to destroy breeding places of flies and mosquitoes. All homes, markets, bakeries and food establishments are to be screened against flies.

Wednesday—Tuberculosis Day.—Talks are to be made by doctors and social workers, explaining that tuberculosis (consumption) is not hereditary, but is spread thru carelessness. Treatment should begin early. Prevention—good cheer, good food, fresh air and proper living.

Thursday—Children's Health Day.—Health programs, stories of modern health crusaders, parades, etc., are suggested. The school buildings and premises are to be put in sanitary condition, and parents and patrons are to attend and listen to the program. Some of the exercises of this day should be devoted to the commemoration of the birthday of the late Booker T. Washington, the founder of the Health Week.

Friday—Church Sanitation Day.—Churches are to be cleaned thoroly inside and out. Church yards are to be put in sanitary conditions. Health entertainments are to be arranged in the church with informal talks on the week's program and the follow-in Saturday as General Clean-up Day.

Saturday—General Clean-up day—Complete all cleaning of homes, buildings and premises. Committees representing the community are to supervise the work, giving prizes to the boys and girls doing the best work, and reporthing to the newspapers the results of the clean-up campaign.

Health Week To Emphasize Decrease In Negro Death Rate

LOUISVILLE KY HERALD
MARCH 31, 1923

During National Negro Health Week, which this year will be celebrated from April 1 to 7, all organizations and persons interested and active in the work will be specially urged to endeavor to get in touch with the vast majority of negroes who have not yet learned of the health work done and the great benefits brought about to self, home, and community by the community gatherings of the week.

During the week the steady decrease in the negro death rate discussed last year will again be emphasized. Statistics show that in Maryland and North Carolina, the only two southern states in which the records go back for ten years, the negro death rate decreased 7.6 and 32.8 per cent respectively; nad that in Kentucky and Virginia, in which the records go back for only five years, the rate decreased 11.8 and 11.1 per cent respectively. In other southern states these records do not go back as much as five years.

These figures seem to indicate that American negroes are not necessarily short lived nor especially liable to disease and that their death rate is largely due to their comparative poverty. The point is made that better hygienic conditions would reduce the rate of both sickness and death and do away with much of the industrial loss caused to employers by absenteeism.

The week begins on Sunday, April 1, with health sermons and lectures, which will explain the purposes of health week and urge co-operation with the health organizations and will especially stress mother and infant welfare work.

Monday is hygiene day, when personal and community hygiene will be discussed. Tuesday is "Swat the Fly" day, on which the spread of disease and the advantages of screening will be explained. Wednesday is tuberculosis day, when fresh attention is called to the fact that the disease is not hereditary, and that treatment should be begun early. Thursday is children's day and will be given to stories of health crusades and cleaning up measures; parents will be invited to attend. Friday will be devoted to cleaning up churches and grounds and to putting toilets into sanitary condition. Saturday will be a general clean-up day. Reports should be prepared in each community and sent to local newspapers and to co-operating organizations.

Health Week will be conducted by Dr. R. R. Moten, principal of Tuskegee Institute, under the auspices of the Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference and the National Negro Business League, with the co-operation of many other organizations. The United States Public Health Service, which is among those co-operating, is publishing in connection with the week, a "Year-Round" health program, which will be widely distributed.

Health Week—1923 Georgia.

URBAN LEAGUE WEEKLY BULLETIN

The 11th annual observance of the National negro health week will take place April 1 to 7. It is to be propagated under the auspices of the annual Tuskegee negro conference and the National Negro Business league, in co-operation with many outstanding welfare organizations, such as the United States public health service, the state boards of health, the national health council, the national and state medical associations, the national and state associations of graduate nurses, the American Social Hygiene association, the National Child Welfare association, the National Tuberculosis association and the American Red Cross, and other organizations interested in health welfare and public health education, including the National Urban league, the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A., the National Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, the national clean-up and paint-up bureau, churches, schools, fraternal societies and insurance companies.

This effort is to initiate a year-round health program. The slogan is to "Learn well, do well some simple and yet very necessary things day by day in order to keep well." Among them are the following:

1. Ventilate every room you occupy.
2. Wear loose, porous clothing suited to season, weather and occupation.
3. If you are an indoor worker, be sure to get recreation outdoors.
4. Sleep in fresh air always; in the open if you can.
5. Hold a handkerchief before your mouth and nose when you cough or sneeze and insist that others do same.
6. Always wash your hands before eating.
7. Do not over-eat. This applies especially to meats and eggs.
8. Eat some hard and some bulky foods; some fruits.
9. Eat slowly—chew thoroughly.
10. Drink sufficient water daily.
11. Evacuate thoroughly, regularly.
12. Stand, sit and wark erect.
13. Do not allow poisons and infections to enter the body.
14. Keep the teeth, gums and tongue clean.
15. Work, play, rest and sleep in moderation.
16. Keep serene. Worry is the foe of health. Cultivate the companionship of your fellow-men.
17. Avoid self-drugging. Beware the plausible humbug of the patent medicine faker
18. Have your doctor examine you carefully once a year. Also consult your dentist at regular intervals.

The reduction in mortality through personal hygiene is more and more appreciated.

Every person realizes that any machine in constant use should have supervision at regular intervals. No wise person runs his machinery without having it overhauled occasionally. The human being is a living machine. Then why should people wait until they are sick before consulting a physician? Every person should visit a physician and have a thorough physical examination made at least once a year. An examination is not complete without an examination of the teeth, of the urine, blood, record of blood pressure and an examination of the stool in persons living in sections where there are hookworm disease and dysentery.

Digestion begins in the mouth; unless we have good teeth with which to chew our food thoroughly, this important process of digestion is not properly begun and is materially interfered with. The care of the teeth should begin in childhood. Teach the child to brush its teeth regularly. When teeth show signs of decay, prompt attention should be given them. Brush the teeth daily. A dentist should examine the teeth at least once every six months.

In dealing with colds, grip, influenza and similar diseases, it should be remembered that the body must be kept strong to resist the disease and the germs must be kept from the body. Protect your body with sufficient suitable clothing. In bad weather overshoes should be worn. Avoid over-heating. Work and sleep where there is plenty of fresh air. A great deal can be done toward preventing the spreading of colds to others by holding a handkerchief before the mouth when sneezing or coughing, by using individual drinking cups and by keeping the hands clean.

Pneumonia can be safeguarded against and in a large measure prevented by proper care and protection of oneself. Exposure to cold, wet feet, damp clothing and lack of proper clothing invite this dreaded disease. Lack of fresh air aids pneumonia. The sputum from a pneumonia patient should be treated with an antiseptic or burned. Pneumonia is a sputum-borne disease. The pneumonia patient must have plenty of fresh air. Alcoholic excesses make one more susceptible to pneumonia.

CITY FEDERATION NEWS

This is Negro National Health Week established by our own late Booker T. Washington and the Federated women of the city are making a house to house canvass in every district encouraging the housewives to give an extra cleaning inside the house under the house as well as yard and every nook and corner of the premises. We are glad to hear of the great success of this campaign. Cars will be donated Friday and Saturday for the committee to return and inspect the work. The women had never been more interested in anything as they are in their efforts to get results from this Health Week program.

Savannah Journal 4-7-23

CLEAN-UP WEEK

Monday will usher in "Clean-Up Week" in Savannah. Several weeks ago the Negroes of the county in conjunction with National Health Week, observed a similar campaign here and much good resulted from the activities of the various committees which had charge of the movement. We do not know that whether or not in the program to clean-up next week the Negroes of the city have been included, but we do know that since they compose about one-half the population here the movement will not attain its fullest results unless they along with the other half of the population join in this campaign.

Savannah Press 5-17-23

That there is ample reason for such a seven-day campaign is evident on every side. There are numerous places including back yard, lanes and streets, where much improvement will be the resultant of any little effort on the part of the citizenry to apply the brush and rake. There are back yards in many sections of the city which are a disgrace, and these are not all in the forsaken parts of the city where one might expect to find such hovels and breeders of disease. There are numbers of streets and lanes where cleanliness seems to be an entirely forgotten matter. There are yards in which it is scarcely possible to discern the garbage pile from other surrounding filth, so general is the dirty, filthy condition of the place. There are lanes which from improper drainage should receive the immediate attention of the streets and lanes department before any such movement as that contemplated for next week can reach its fullest and most complete success.

Indeed, the idea which is projected in the seven days' campaign beginning Monday is an excellent one and should meet with the heartiest co-operation of all Savannah, both white and black.

REPORT OF MEETING NEGRO TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE.

On June 20 a very significant meeting was held at St. Augustine Parish House, West Broad and Bolton Sts., when a colored branch of the Anti-Tuberculosis League was formed.

Savannah Tribune 7-12-23

At 12 o'clock, noon, the meeting was called to order, and Mrs. McGhee, the representative of the campaign, in well chosen words, stated the purpose of the meeting, which was to form an organization among the colored citizens to assist in the campaign against tuberculosis in various ways, such as disseminating news, helping to educate the people in methods of prevention and proper care, sanitation, etc., to assist in raising funds in the hospital drive, to encourage the clinics, and in general to secure the co-operation of our colored population in the effort.

In the discussion that followed Dr. Belcher suggested that a simple and effective way of reaching the majority of the people would be the taking of a few minutes, say once per month, in a Sunday service of each church, to put before the congregation the facts regarding tuberculosis and the campaign.

Health Week - 1923

Indiana.

INTEREST SHOWN IN OBSERVATION OF ANNUAL NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

Thursday, April [illegible], 1923

Leaders in the colored schools, churches, clubs and the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. are showing much interest in the observance of the ninth annual Negro Health week, which began Monday. The work in this city is receiving the co-operation and support of the Marion County Tuberculosis Society, of which Miss Mary Meyers is executive secretary.

Posters announcing the health campaign have been distributed throughout the city, and every school child in the city has received literature on health and a copy of "health rules" sent out through the United States health bureau.

Interesting programs have been worked out by the schools, including health talks at the morning exercises in the week, talks by physicians, nurses and representatives of the city and state board of health. A health parade was given at school No. 63 Tuesday at 12:30, with the children and business men of the community participating. In addition to a health lecture by a physician pupils made health talks in the rooms. A cleanup day with a movie and evening school exhibit Friday will close the program at the school.

Toothbrush Drills.

At school No. 42, this afternoon, scenes from the life of Booker T. Washington, founder of Negro Health week, were shown. At No. 40 toothbrush drills were a part of the program. Illustrative material on the care of the teeth, together with health posters made by the children, added interest to the observance. Slides illustrating health subjects are included in the week's program at school No. 19. Opening exercises each day this week were devoted to conservation of health at school No. 24. Parents were invited to see the children's work and hear the health address Wednesday afternoon.

At the Booker T. Washington school yard inspection was conducted Tuesday to determine the winner of the health certificate to be presented through the Tuberculosis Society. A sanitary inspector from the board of health talked at the school Wednesday, and Dr. Theodore Cable lectured on "The Care of the Teeth."

Flower seeds are to be given families making the best records for clean premises. The boys at school No. 68, Colored Orphans' Home, distributed the health posters in the neighborhood. Health talks were made by pupils and teachers, and Miss Boetcher, of the state board of health, talked to the children.

Play at School No. 64.

The children of school No. 64 will present a "Milk Play" this evening at Penick Chapel, in addition to exercises held at the school. Dr. J. H. Ward will be the speaker.

The Y. M. C. A. is conducting a health program, including addresses by Dr. Wales, Dr. F. D. Alexander, Dr. E. D. Moten, Dr. H. L. Hummons, Dr. S. A. Furniss and Dr. L. R. Young. Physicians spoke in the colored theaters.

The Tuberculosis Society has been in touch with thirty-five colored pastors, who have announced some form of health program. Many of the programs will be given Sunday. F. B. Ransom and Dr. W. E. Brown will speak at the First Baptist church, North Indianapolis, Friday evening, and a health film will be shown. A health demonstration will be held at the Phyllis Wheatley Branch of the Young Women's Christian Association Friday evening, in which a number of young women and girls will take part. The Rev. H. L. Herod is chairman of the supervisory committee. Among the other members are F. F. DeFrantz, Miss Mae Belcher, Dr. E. D. Moten, Dr. H. L. Hummons, Mrs. Harriet Kelley, Mrs. Ben Young, Mrs. Mary A. Johnson and F. B. Ransom.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., TIMES
Friday, April 6, 1923

DRIVE IS PROGRESSING

Colored People United in Campaign to Observe Week With Demonstrations

Clean-up days, toothbrush drills, a "Milk Play," health posters — are all being used in the observance here of the ninth annual Negro Health week.

A health demonstration will be given tonight at the Phyllis Wheatley branch, Y. W. C. A. A health film will be shown at the First Baptist Church in North Indianapolis. A motion picture show and exhibit will be given at School No. 68.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., STAR
Friday, April 6, 1923

HEALTH TALKS GIVEN AT NEGRO SCHOOLS

Schools, churches, and the colored Y. M. C. A. are co-operating in observance of the ninth annual Negro Health week, which began Monday. School No. 63 held a health parade yesterday at noon, with children and business men participating. Friday the school will have a cleanup day, with a motion picture show and school exhibit at night.

Scenes from the life of Booker T. Washington, founder of Negro Health week, were shown at school No. 42 yesterday. At No. 40 toothbrush drills were on the program. At No. 24 opening exercises each day are devoted to health.

The yard at the Booker T. Washington school was inspected yesterday. Dr. Theodore Cable lectured on care of the teeth. Boys at school No. 68 distributed health posters. A "Milk Play" was presented at Penick chapel by pupils of school No. 64 last night.

Phyllis Wheatley branch, Y. W. C. A., will give a health demonstration Friday night, while a health film will be shown at the First Baptist Church, North Indianapolis.

Health Week—1923

Georgia.

'CLEAN-UP' CAMPAIGN COMMITTEES NAMED

Atlanta Constitution

Chief W. B. Cody and Chief John Jentzen Will Give Their Aid.

3/9/23

An executive committee and 10 sub-committees will conduct the Atlanta clean-up and paint-up campaign, starting March 15, it was announced following a meeting of the executive committee at the city hall Thursday afternoon.

Chief W. B. Cody, of the fire department, chairman of the committee on fire hazards, announced that his men would clean up the vacant lots and the roofs and tops of buildings.

Jentzen's Men to Aid.

John Jentzen, chairman of the committee on alleys and back yards, stated 30 of his men would be engaged in cleaning up the downtown district, and a truck will be kept ready at the city hall to answer calls to remove trash.

School children of the city, the boy scouts, and practically every organization, public, commercial, civic or amusement, in the city have promised co-operation in the campaign and have representatives acting as chairmen of the various sub-committees, or as members of the executive committee.

Headquarters of the executive campaign committee will be kept open at the city hall from now on, it was announced, with Hubert F. Lee in charge.

Executive Committee.

Following is a list of the executive committee members and the heads of the various other committees:

Mayor Walter A. Sims, honorary chairman; Benjamin D. Watkins, chairman; Mayor Fonville McWhorter, treasurer; Huber F. Lee, secretary; John Jentzen, city departments; Miss John Bowie, woman's division of the chamber of commerce; Roy LeCraw and R. L. Troy, junior chamber of commerce; Dr. Loui Prosterman, American Business club.

Mrs. L. C. McKinney, Atlanta Woman's club; Mrs. R. M. Striplin, City Federation of Woman's clubs; H. E. Hixon, Employers' association; Earl D. Knight, Exchange club; Montgomery Hill, theaters; J. A. Robinson, colored people; James Morton, churches; Mrs. R. F. McCormack, P.-T. A.; Jerome Jones, Federation of Trades; B. C. Kistner, Atlanta Retail Food Dealers' association.

A. A. Jameson, boy scouts; Major A. L. Pendleton, Georgia Tech; A. Ransom Wright, insurance; Sam Greenberg, Atlanta Masonic club; John Gilmore, Atlanta Real Estate board; W. S. Kell, Rotary club; Park A. Dallis, Civitan club; S. L. Rhorer, City club; H. A. Tisdale, hotels; Irvin E. Allen, Atlanta Convention bureau; Fred Cooledge, Kiwanis club; Rev. Russell K. Smith, Elks' club.

Sub-Committee Members.

Heads of 40 sub-committees: Finance committee, F. D. Hills, chairman; publicity committee, Herbert Porter, chairman; smoke nuisance committee, Roy LeCraw, chairman; stunt committee, announced later; suggestion committee, Mrs. Albert Thornton, Sr., chairman; program committee, Miss John Bowie, chairman; retail stores, Ivan E. Allen, chairman; automobiles, J. W. Goldsmith, Jr., chairman; new building obstruction, Park A. Dallis, chairman; speakers' bureau, announced later; vacant lots, John Gilmore, chairman; grocery stores and markets, Byron C. Kistner, chairman; questionnaires, A. A. Jameson, chairman; street signs and markers, announced later.

Committee on: Churches, Rev. James Morton, chairman; moving pictures, Montgomery Hill, chairman; prizes, Mrs. R. M. Striplin, chairman; fire hazards, Chief W. R. Cody, chairman; streets and sidewalks, announced later; ordinance, announced later; alleys and back yards, Chief John Jentzen; reporting places of filth, Chief James Beavers, chairman; health laws, Dr. J. P. Kennedy, chairman.

Committee on: Planting trees, flowers and shrubs, Mrs. L. C. McKinney, chairman; factories, H. E. Hixon, chairman; field workers, Miss Mary Dickinson, chairman; railway stations and public building, Victor Moore, chairman; drug stores, Sam Greenberg, chairman; animals, Mrs. Stacy E. Hill, chairman; institutions, E. R. Craighead, chairman; hotels, H. A. Tisdale, chairman; Elks' convention, John McClellan; Kiwanis convention, George Eubanks; colored people department, J. A. Robinson, chairman.

HEALTH WEEK BE OBSERVED

Savannah Evening Press

Local Observance With Grand Program

3-15-23

Health Week from April 1st to April 7th will be observed here. Arrangements are being perfected and a complete program will be announced next week. For years this observance has been held and the results have been very beneficial. The schools and other agencies will be asked to join in making it more effective than ever.

HEALTH WEEK

Savannah Tribune

3/22/23

Health week will be observed beginning Sunday April 1. This event should be looked forward to with great interest by our people. There should be nothing more vital to us than the caring of our health. Good health means happiness and contentment, and the saving of countless dollars to the community. Our people have so much to contend with in the battle of health. Those of us in the city are generally placed in localities where the sanitary condition is the worst and the homes unfit for living. Above these conditions let us arise and combat the germs and diseases for a strong body and long life. This can be done by keeping the homes and premises clean and let plenty of sunshine and fresh air in; wholesome food should be eaten and the bodies kept clean, and above all, secure required amount of sleep.

Let all of our people join heartily in the observing of Health Week and make it a real clean up week. Keep the scavanger men busy removing tin cans and rubbish. Program of the observance will be published next week.

CITIZENS' AID ASKED IN CLEAN-UP DRIVE

Atlanta Constitution

Appeal Made to All Atlanta by Chairman of General Committee.

3-10-23

An appeal for all Atlanta to co-operate and actively aid in the clean-up and paint-up campaign, which starts next Thursday, was issued Friday by Benjamin D. Watkins, chairman of the general committee conducting the raid on dirt and trash.

Every citizen, urges Mr. Watkins, should aid. The campaign this year promises excellent results, and should be continued and made an every day affair, Mr. Watkins declared.

"With all Atlanta squarely back of the clean-up and paint-up campaign, and with live wire representatives from each civic and other organizations of the city on the committees, this year's campaign is certain to result in real accomplishments," declared Mr. Watkins.

"All three daily newspapers have pledged their willingness to give the citizens information about the plans and activities of the workers."

"The opera season will be on in full swing soon, the Elks and Kiwanis and other conventions wil make Atlanta the mecca for thousands of visitors and delegates. What kind of an impression are we going to have them take away of our city? Their favorable comments will be worth miions of dolars in advertising. It should be a conversational tonic with each of them for years to come.

"The old-time 'Atlanta Spirit' must rally around this cause and put this movement over in jam-up shape, and make it a continuous affair. It's fine to do this once a year, but it should be an every-day business. Once public opinion is focused on this crying need and the public shows a willingness to co-operate with the sanitary department, and not throw trash all over the streets, litter up their back yards and allow tin cans to accumulate in the alleys we shall have things as they should be."

CLEAN-UP CAMPAIGN WORKERS OFFERED AID

Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta Advertising Firms Promise to Help in Boosting Drive.

3/11/23

Numerous offers of financial and moral support to the clean-up and paint-up campaign have been received since announcement of the drive were made through the newspapers and by letters sent out by Mayor Sims to the business men of Atlanta, it was announced Saturday. That every downtown store will have clean windows during the campaign is assured due to an offer made by the National Window Cleaning company to send one of its thirty-five men to any store reported, where the owner can not or will not take steps to have them cleaned.

Thirty-five thousand questionnaires to be distributed in every home by the school children and then to be collected by the Boy Scouts will be furnished by the Metropolitan Life insurance company, according to Ransom Wright, a member of the clean-up executive committee representing the insurance people of Atlanta.

Letterheads, circulars, car signs and other printed matter will be printed by Ewing and Fuller company at actual cost, while the following concerns have sent in checks to swell the campaign fund: H. G. Lewis, $5; J. P. Allen, $5; Jacobs Pharmacy, $5; Empire Furniture company, $5; Chas. S. Robinson company, $5; Sterchi Furniture and Carpet company, $5, and Latham and Atkinson, Inc., $2.50.

Advertisements featuring the campaign have been promised by firms, many of whom are helping in other ways. They will begin their spring season the opening day of the campaign and offer numerous news articles in their newspaper advertisements.

Headquarters during the campaign will be in the mayor's office and suggestions will be welcomed.

The Atlanta Retail Food Dealers' association has been waging a clean-up campaign for several years among their members and has a record of increasing its 50 perfect stores of three years ago to three times that number at the present, according to Secretary Bergen.

CLEAN-UP COMMITTEES REPORT ON PROGRESS

3/28/23

Effort Made to Get Street Markers and Waste Paper Boxes.

Atlanta Journal

Atlanta Constitution

That the clean-up and paint-up campaign now going on in Atlanta is meeting with marked success was evident from reports made by the various committee chairmen at a joint meeting of the executive committee and committee chairmen, held in the custodian's room in the city hall Tuesday afternoon.

An effort will be made to put up on poles on all streets hundreds of street signs, now lying in the city hall basement.

Waste paper boxes will be sought for downtown streets, where people can put the trash that they now throw on the streets, in violation of a city ordinance. Mrs. Margaret Kennedy McCreary is chairman of the street signs and markers committee. Mr. Donaldson, city employee, explained that his department lacked funds to put up the signs.

Need Signs and Boxes.

Benjamin D. Watkins, chairman, declared that he would consider the campaign to be a success if the street signs and trash box movement proved successful. He also expressed an opinion that school children were paramount factors in the campaign.

Victor Moore, representative from the chamber of commerce, said that buildings owned by the city were being cared for excellently in view of the limited funds available. He explained that the Terminal company intended to tear down the roof and construct a butterfly top over the station. As for the old union shed, it's a hopeless effort to ask them to clean up, as they can pass the buck by saying hat it is a state road.

Chief James L. Beavers suggested a bulletin board be placed in public buildings to direct strangers but Mr Watkins stated that it would be a hard enough undertaking to get the signs already available put up. Park A. Dallis declared that Atlanta could inaugurate a revised system that would facilitate strangers receiving a good idea of the distance from one part of town to another by the street numbers of houses.

Anti-Smoke Movement.

Roy LeCraw reported that the smoke nuisance committee had petitioned council to have the mechanical engineering department put back into operation, and that a meeting would be held in he mayor's office regarding that matter Thursday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

"Smoke is 80 per cent of the clean up problem and the proposed plaza is the only undertaking that will concentrate public opinion and concert action to make the smoke reduction possible," declared Mr. Watkins. Atlanta puts over a lot of things and also fails to put over a large number of things, but the plaza is sure to come, although it may require a full generation for the idea to crystallize enough to make it possible," he stated, and added that property owners abutting the tracks could well afford to pay for the plaza out of the real estate value increase.

Miss Mary Dickinson, in charge of field workers, told of the co-operation being given by al. local social agencies and explained that her work was just getting into full swing.

Park A. Dallis, new building obstructions committee chairman, told of how he was selling the idea to contractors to keep their jobs clean and attractive so that the general public would get a better impression of their work.

Mrs. L. C. McKinney, chairman on planting flowers, trees and shrubs, explained that she had formed an effective committee from all wards and many organizations and has plans for getting thousands of flowers, trees and shrubs planted before the end of the week. A prize of $25 has been offered to the organization that makes the best report.

Children Co-operate.

Professor W. A. Sutton explained that questionnaires are being distributed by school children to all homes.

Mrs. R. M. Striplin told of activities of the prizes committee and plans

for getting school children, picture takers and artists to compete for the prizes offered.

Mrs. Stacy Earnest Hill, in charge of the animals committee, reported that her committee had gotten owners of cows, horses and other animals to white-wash stables, disinfect their barns and do many other things conducive to better sanitary conditions.

Miss John Bowie, program committee chairman, reported that she had called all chairmen and had received enthusiastic reports and told of other activities under way.

CLEAN-UP—PAINT-UP WEEK.

Atlanta Independent
3-29-23

The annual Clean-up—Paint-Up Campaign, under the auspices of the National Negro Business League and other allied civic organizations, will begin on April 1st and run for the period of a week. A central committee, under the leadership of Mr. J. A. Robinson, has formulated a program for the week, and is calling upon every community to enter wholeheartedly into the work of making Atlanta a cleaner and better city. 3/29/23

The committee chairmen are as follows: Central committee, J. A. Robinson; publicity, Charles A. Shaw; stunts, L. L. Foster; suggestions, Mrs. A. M. Wilkins; flowers, trees and shrubs, Mrs. J. T. Hill; speakers, W. J. Faulkner; churches, W. J. Trent; vacant lots, Cornelius King; moving pictures, S. L. Lockett; streets, sidewalks, alleys, J. A. Robinson; health laws, Dr. J. W. Burney; public schools, Mrs. A. D. Jones; public buildings, J. O. Thomas; Neighborhood Union Mrs. John Hope; grocery stores and markets, S. S. Abrams; private schools and colleges, Mrs. W. K Harreld; prizes, Mrs. A. D. Smith institutions, Mrs. H. R. Chivers field workers, Miss Katie Kelley.

On Saturday, May 31st, appropriate Clean-Up Week pictures will be shown free of charge to the public and school children, and during the week of April 1st to 7th scenic pictures, showing plant and animal life, will be featured daily.

The stunt committe has arranged several novel affairs that will be featured in order to stimulate the campaign workers, one of which will be the sweeping of the Odd Fellows' block by a number of business men on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

Any community, after having cleaned up, may call the office of Mr. Jensen, chief of the sanitary department, and request that wagons be sent to remove all trash and rubbish. This co-operation will be gladly rendered by him. Any information as to objectionable animals may be forwarded to Mrs. Booker, care Y. M. C. A., 196 Piedmont avenue, and prompt attention will be given to it.

All Atlanta is in on this campaign, both white and colored, and we must make a real showing.

CLEAN UP, PAINT UP AND FEEL BETTER.

A HUMAN INTEREST—HEALTH

The Savannah Tribune
4-12-23

About the 9th of the month, one of my demonstrators lost his third and last daughter. The burying was one of the saddest scenes ever witnessed by the local home and farm demonstration agents. It happened that E. A. Williams, state agent for Negro work was present on this solemn occasion. This body was placed in the church yard of a local community besides the other two daughters. The first having been placed there about two years ago, the second one last September and the third one the 9th of March 1923. All of them were victims of the terrible disease, tuberculosis. We advised the remainder of the family to hunt other quarters and not take their meals or sleep in the house until it was fumigated. The mother, the two sons and the father readily consented to stay with their neighbors until the house be further prepared for them to live in. Early the next morning the local agents went out to the house where these three girls suffered and died, with the purpose of fumigating all of the rooms and sterilizing all of the dishes and cooking utensils. After securing permission to do this, we had them to burn the mattresses on which the girls slept and they brought the beds and covers into the rooms which were made as near air tight as possible. All the drawers, doors and closets were opened. All the bed spreads and quilts were placed over the backs of chairs where the greatest amount of surface could be exposed to the fumes as they escaped in the room. We put one pound of sulpher to burning in each room, then, we set fire to the wicks of two fumigating generators in two of the rooms. Started an oil stove to burning in the third room where a pan of water was placed to heat. A quart can of Formaldehyde was then placed in the pan of water so that it would boil and generate a gas. This gas filled the room with a gas very similar to that generated by the Formaldehyde gas generator. By this time one could hardly see another on the inside of the house, neither could one stay on the inside without stifling almost to death. At this instance, the house was closed up and not one entered it until the next morning which was Sunday. The family came home, cooked, fed their animals and left again. Monday morning they returned and began to sweep, scald and scrub the floors and walls of the house. We further advised the family to burn sulpher and use disinfectant often as a matter of precaution for their own safety.

HEALTH WEEK FOR NEGROES WILL BE OBSERVED APR. 1-9

ATLANTA GEORGIA JOUR
SUNDAY. FEBRUARY 25, 1923.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Feb. 22.—In accordance with the request of the annual Tuskegee Negro conference and in co-operation with the National Negro Business league and other influential organizations, an invitation is extended to the following organizations and agencies to unite, from April 1 to 7, in the observance of the Ninth Annual National Negro Health week: Daily and weekly newspapers, health journals, the United States public health service, state boards of health, city boards of health, the National Medical association, State Medical associations, the National Tuberculosis association, State Tuberculosis associations, the American Red Cross, the National Association of Graduate Nurses, the American Social Hygiene association, the National Child Welfare association, the American Child Hygiene association, the Child Welfare League of America, the National Federation of Colored Women's clubs, the National League on Urban Conditions, the National Clean-up and Paint-up bureau, the Young Men's Christian association, the Young Women's Christian association, the National Association of Teachers in Colored schools, the Associated Negro Press, the National Negro Press association, bishops and other officers of religious denominations, annual church conferences and associations, secret societies, insurance companies, farmers' conferences, Farmers' Improvement societies, churches, schools and other local organizations.

Aims

The Ninth Annual National Negro Health Week should secure a more general interest in an understanding of health problems and health education than any which has preceded it. Results of the last annual health week gave great impulse to this health movement which is planned to effect the co-operation of all welfare agencies and groups of people in the reduction of preventable sickness and deaths, and the increase of vitality and resistance to disease. Such results not only lessen the misery and cost of preventable sickness and death to the family, community and the government, but also increase the well-being, earning capacity and service of the healthy citizen to home, community and country.

As was done last year, the United States public health service has prepared the Health Week Bulletin. It is ready for distribution and copes of the same may be secured by application to Tuskegee institute or to Dr. Roscoe C. Brown, the United States public health service, Washington, D. C.

WOMEN'S FEDERATION

Savannah Tribune
Savannah, Ga.
3-29-23

Next week is Clean-up Week, established by the late Booker T. Washington, and has been adopted througout the country. In memory of this great man and with a determination of having the week count for what it was intended, the City Federation of Colored Women's Clubs has put on a special drive, making a house to house canvass, that they might interest every family to give a general house cleaning and yard cleaning. Every nook and corner of our premises should be cleaned next week. We ask every woman to join this crusade and herald the tidings to all you may meet, saying: "Clean-up, Clean-up, especially Next Week." The executive board transacted a deal of business at its meeting last Monday. We were very pleased to hear the splendid report given by Mrs. A. R. Lawton, white, to the Racials Relations Committee of the work that has been accomplished by the City Federation of Colored Women's Clubs. She told them of the Protective home, how well the women had furnished it: how nice and clean it is kept by the matron, Miss Izetta Coston; of the six little girls in the Home; of the nice new books donated by Miss Bishop, white, of the new artesian well which cost $300 (the county giving $100, the Federation $100 and $100 from our monthly appropriation by economising by Judge Gannon, treasurer of this fund) and of the pigs and vegetables and other things sent to the Home by the County Commissioners for the little unfortunates. We want to thank the commissioners for the interest they manifest in our welfare. Mrs. Lawton has given this work her personal touch and influence which account for its success. Mrs. Bishop also is untiring in her efforts to help us. The clerk of the county commissioners, Mr. Butler, reminds the officials of the farm to take whatever they have to our Home as well as to the other places of charity. We thank all of our good white friends for their interest in our work. The Federation will meet next Wednesday night at 8 o'clock at the Second Baptist church and it is hoped that we will have a large attendance. Remember the picnic at Dundee park on the 7th of May

BUSINESS MEN SWEEP BLOCK DURING HEALTH WEEK.

Dallas Express
Dallas, Tex.
4-7-23

(By A. N. P.)

Atlanta, Ga., April 6.—The Annual Clean Up-Paint Up Campaign under the auspices of the National Negro Business League and other allied civic organizations, will begin on April 1st and run for the period of a week. A Central Committee, under the leadership of Mr. J. A. Robinson, has formulated a program for the week.

March 31st appropriate clean-up week pictures were shown free of charge to the public and school plant and animal life, will be featured daily.

The Stunt Committee has arranged several novel affairs that will be featured in order to stimulate the Campaign workers, one of which will be the sweeping of the Odd Fellows block by a number of business men on Saturday morning at ten o'clock.

Clean-Up Campaign.

Columbus, Ga., April 7.—Residents and organizations of Columbus are expected to take active part in this city's clean-up campaign in vogue from April [illegible] committee will provide speakers for schools and meetings of various organizations to discuss health conditions and means of improvement. Especial effort will be directed against the mosquito and other pests.

Health Week — 1923.

General.

MORRISTOWN N. J. JERSEYMAN
MAY 16, 1923

LIFE EXPECTANCY

According to Dr. Herman U. Biggs, Health Commissioner of New York, the expectation of life at birth has increased in the registration area of the United States between 1900-1920, for whites only, from about 49.5 years to over 55 years, or more than five years. For negroes the increase has been greater, over seven years, it is now about 41 years. The highest expectation of life in 24 states of the United States in 1920 was in Kansas, where it was 59.7 for males and 60.9 for females. In the next 20 years we may hope to add another five years to the expectation of life in the United States.

It will be possible within the next fifteen or twenty years, Dr. Biggs says, to save annually the lives of another 15,000 persons in New York State as estimated from the death returns for 1920, even though the crude death rate of that year was the lowest occuring in the state up to that time. The highest expectation of life ever published officially by any country was 63.5 years for females in the County of West Sussex, England, for 1911-12. This may be taken as the theoretical optimus at the present time towards which we are striving.

Continuation of health campaign by periodical medical examinations of individuals in the community and by systematic instruction in health in all schools and universities will incure still greater expectancy of life.

Health Week—1923. General.

COLUMBUS, GA., SUN
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1923.

NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH WEEK.

During National Negro Halth Week, which this year will be celebrated from April 1 to 7, all organizations and persons interested and active in the work will be specially urged to endeavor to get in touch with the vast majority of Negroes who have not yet learned of the health work done and the great benefits brought about to self, home, and community by the community gatherings of the week.

During the week the steady increase in the Negro death rate discussed last year will again be emphasized. Statistics show that in Maryland and North Carolina, the only two Southers states in which the records go back for ten years, the negro death rate decreaed 7.8 and 32.8 per cent respectively; and that in Kentucky and Virginia, in which the records go back for only 5 yars, the rate decreased 11.8 and 11.1 per cent respectively. In other Southern states these records do not go back as much as five years.

These figures seem to indicate that American Negroes are not necessaily short lived nor especially liable to disease and that their death rate is largely due to their comparative poverty. The point is made that better hygienic conditions would reduce the rate of both sickness and death and do away with much of the industrial loss caused by employers by absenteeism.

The week begins on Sunday, April 1, with health sermons and lectures, which will explain the purposes of health week and urge cooperation with health organizations and will especially stress mother and infant welfare work.

Monday is hygiene day, when personal and community hygiene will be discussed and social hygiene education and venereal disease control considred. Tuesday is "Swat the Fly" day, on which the spread of disease and the advantages of screening will be explained. Wednesday is tuberculosis day, when fresh attention is called to the fact that the disease is not hereditary, and that treatments should be begun early. Thursday is children's day and will be given to stories of health crusades and cleaning up measures; parents will be invited to attend. Friday will be dvoted to cleaning up churches and grounds and to putting toilets into sanitary condition. Saturday will be a general clean-up day. Reports should be prepaared in each community and sent to local nwespapers and to cooperatisg orgaiations.

Health Week will be conducted by Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, under the auspices of the Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference and the National Negro Business League, with the cooperatios of many other organizations. The U. S.. Public Health Service which is among those cooperating, is publishing in connection with the week a "Year Round" Health program, which will be widely distributed.

FEB 22 1923

NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

Ninth Annual Clean-Up Campaign to Be Observed April 1-7, 1923.

In accordance with the request of the annual Tuskegee Negro Conference and in co-operation with the National Negro Business League and other influential organizaitons, an invitation is extended to the following organizations and agencies to unite, from April 1 to 7, in the observance of the Ninth Annual National Negro Health Week: Daily and weekly newspapers, health journals, the United States public health service, state boards of health, city boards of health, the National Medical Association, State medical associations, the National Tuberculosis Association, State Tuberculosis Association, the American Red Cross, the National Association of Graduate Nurses, the American Social Hygiene Association, the National Child Welfare Assoication, the American Child Hygiene Association, the Child Welfare League of America, the National Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, the National League on Urban Conditions, the National Clean-up and Paint-up Bureau, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, the Associated Negro Press, the National Negro Press Association, bishops and other officers of religious denominations, annual church conferences, insurance companies, farmers' conferences, farmers' improvement societeis, churches, schools and other local organizations.

The ninth anual National Negro Health Week should secure a more general interest in an understanding of health problems and health education than any which has preceded it. Results of the last annual Health Week gave great impulse to this health movement which is planned to effect the co-operation of all welfare agencies and groups of people in the reduction of preventable sickness and deaths, and the increase of vitality and resistance to disease. Such results not only lessen the misery and cost of preventable sickness and death to the family, community and the government, but also increase the well-being, earning capacity and service of the healthy citizen to home, community and country.

As was done last lear, the United States Public Health Service has prepared the Health Week Bulletin. It si ready for distribution and copies of the same may be secured by application to Tuskegee Institute or to Dr. Roscoe C. Brown, the United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

At a meeting of representatives of a number of national health organizations, held at Tuskegee Institute, January 19, the following program for Health Week was approved:

Sunday, April 1—Sermon and lecture day. Health sermons and lectures by ministers, doctors and other qualified persons. Urge the carrying out of the Health Week program. Give references to health information and urge co-operation with organized agencies. Emphasize mother and infant welfare week to reduce high infant mortality.

Monday, April 2—Hygiene day. Personal and community hygiene talks by doctors, visiting nurses, social workers and other qualified persons. Social hygiene education and venereal disease control measures should be considered in special meetings. Health films, slides and exhibits should be used wherever possible under proper supervisino.

Tuesday, April 3—Fly and mosquito day. Destroy the breeding places of flies; also of mosquitoes. Talk on the possibility and danger of disease being spread by insects and rats, and describe the methods of destroying them. All homes, markets, bakeries and food establishments should be screened against flies.

Wednesday, April 4—Tuberculosis day. Talks by doctors, visiting nurses, social workers and other qualified persons. Explain that tuberculosis ("consumption") is not hereditary but spreads through carelessness; that treatment should begin early. Emphasize for preventoin: 1, good cheer; 2, good food; 3, fresh air; 4, proper living.

Thursday, April 5—Children's health day. Health programs, stories of modern health crusades, parades, etc. It is suggested that on or before this day, school buildings and premises be put in sanitary condition, and if programs are rendered in schol buildings, parents and patrons be invited to attend. Some part of the exercises of this day should be devoted to the commemoration of the birthday of the late Booker T. Washington, the founder of the National Negro Health Week.

Friday, April 6—Church sanitation day. Clean churches thoroughly inside and out. Clear the yards of all rubbish, etc. Put toilets in sanitary condition. It is suggested that health entertainments or meetings for informal talks on the week's program and the Saturday general clean-up follow the day's work.

Saturday, April 7—General clean-up day. Complete all cleaning of homes, buildings and premises.

It is suggested that a committee be organized in each community to supervise the carrying out of the above program.

The community supervising committee should prepare, through its secretary or some other person a report of the results of the health week program and send copy or summary of report to newspapers and co-operating organizations.

Tuskegee Institute will appreciate suggestions for making the campaign a success, and will be glad to furnish or co-operate in helping any individual, or group, to receive the necessary health literature. Address R. R. Moton, Principal, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

EVANSVILLE, IND., COURIER
Saturday, Feb. 24, 1923

Negro Health Week

During National Negro Health week, which this year will be celebrated from April 1 to 7, all organizations and persons interested and active in the work will be specially urged to endeavor to get in touch with the vast majority of negroes who have not yet learned of the health work done and the great benefits brought about to self, home and community gatherings of the week.

During the week the steady decrease in the negro death rate discussed last year will again be emphasized. Statistics show that in Maryland and North Carolina, the only two southern states in which the records go back for ten years, the negro death rate decreased 7, 8 and 32.8 per cent respectively; and that in Kentucky and Virginia, in which the records go back for only five years, the rate decreased 11.8 and 11.1 per cent respectively. In other southern states these records do not go back as much as five years.

These figures seem to indicate that American negroes are not necessarily short-lived, nor especially liable to disease and that their death rate is largely due to their comparative povery. The point is made that better hygienic conditions would reduce the rate of both sickness and death and do away with much of the industrial loss caused to employers by absenteeism.

The week begins on Sunday, April 1, with health sermons and lectures, which will explain the purposes of health week and urge cooperation with health organiaztions and will especially stress mother and infant welfare work.

NINTH ANNUAL CLEAN-UP CAMPAIGN TO BE OBSERVED APRIL 1-7, 1923.

SUNDAY, Health sermons and lectures by ministers, doctors and other qualified persons.

MONDAY, APRIL 2, Social hygiene education and venereal disease control measures should be considered in special meetings.

TUESDAY, Destroy the breeding places of flies. All homes, markets, bakries and food establishments should be screened against flies.

WEDNESDAY, Tuberculosis Day. Emphasizze for prevention: 1. Good Cheer; 2. Good food; 3. Fresh Air; 4. Proper living.

THURSDAY, Children's Health Day. Health programs, stories of modern health crusades, parades, etc.

FRIDAY, Church Sanitation Day. Clean Churches thoroughly inside and out. Clear the years of all rubbish etc.

SATURDAY, General Clean-up Day. Complete all cleaning of homes, buildings and premises.

EDITOR'S NOTE.

It is imperative that every person, every home, every Church, every school and every community observe this health week. Get a good start by cleaning up this week and then clean up every week after and every year as long as you live. Every mother owes it to her daughter to teach her how to keep a clean house and yard. You owe it to your boys and girls to guard them against diseases.

WASHINGTON D. C. STAR
MAY 18, 1923

HEALTH OF NEGRO MASSES DISCUSSED

Colored People Must Learn to Exist in Cities, Speakers Declare.

The health of the white south is inextricably bound up with the health of the colored south, T. J. Woofter, jr., of the commission on interracial co-operation of Atlanta, Ga., argued in addressing a group meeting in the National Museum yesterday of the national conference on social work. He said that the colored community nurse, backed by intelligent white and colored leaders and supervised by an interestd and sympathetic state department of health, is the most effective person to bring the health message to the masss of colored people. He spoke on "The Organization of Rural Negroes for Health Work."

"Of no less importance," he advised, "is the effort to convince the southern landlord and manufacturer that a healthy tenant and labor supply is an economic asset. It is now estimated that $150,000,000 is lost annually through preventable sickness and deaths of negroes. For this task the white farm and home demonstration agents are of paramount importance.

"The masses of negroes, especially rural negroes, are ignorant of the requirements of sanitation, under disadvantage as to living conditions and inability to change these conditions, and woefully lacking in organization through which the health message can be brought."

"The Negro's Struggle for Health" was discussed by Eugene K. Jones of New York, who said that the essence of the struggle is to regain the health which the negro once had in his more primitive state, and to learn how to live in cities.

Mr. Jones, who is a colored man, a Cornell University gradute and executive secretary of the National Urban League, said that many of the diseases to which the negro is addicted in a much larger proportion in America than whites were diseases quite infrequent or unknown to the negro in Africa. Under the slave regime, it was to the advantage of the masters to keep their negro slaves in good health.

"The negro's struggle for health is, indeed, an effort to learn how to live in the city," he said. "The rural negro has a death rate but little, if at all, in excess of that of the neighboring whites."

LITTLE ROCK ARK. GAZETT
JUNE 11, 1923

THE NEGRO DEATH RATE AT THE NORTH.

A few weeks ago the Census Bu eau published some figures to show he decrease in the birth rate and ncrease in the death rate among ne groes in the North. Even though his came from the Federal Govern ment it doubtless was looked upon y some as propaganda intended to eep negro labor in the South, but here are negro leaders who have one into the matter nad have been mpressed by this danger to their race. Here is an extract from a ermon preached a short time ago in Memphis by the Rev. Sutton E. Griggs, one of the leading negroes if the South:

"Mr. Madison Grant says: 'The ountry villages and the farms are he nurseries of nations, while cities re consumers and seldom producers if men.'

"In all the cities of the nation the egro death rate exceeds the birth, ate. In Indianapolis the negroes re dying at more than twice the ate of the people of Kansas. We ave been able to increase our popu ation merely because we have had the rural districts to draw upon. When we no longer have a country ife to make up for the excess of leaths over births in the cities, the nd of our racial life in America is n sight. What, then, will it profit s as a race if we gain beautiful uildings in the North, with none of ur kind to enjoy them in the future ears?

"We need not seek to console our elves with the thought that it is mpossible to blot our race out. His lory shows that time and again reat races have entirely disappear d. Serious fears are entertained that he Nordic race may pass out of ex stence. Where are the Indians that nce roamed over this very spot? The commercial needs of the North ave it in their power to wreck our hole future in this country by de troying our rural life, which has een our recruiting ground.

"There are no problems facing us ere that can be mastered with the proper amount of wisdom and the right kind of traits on our part. God is supreme in the universe and ulti mately justice will prevail every where. Lumpkins jail in Richmond, Va., was the place where negroes were sold at auction to be taken far ther south into slavery. That jail le er was the site where the theo lo al seminary was founded in which I got my preparation for this sermon.

"The American negro has been brought to his present status through much travail of soul. He is the hope of his more unfortunate brothers in the African fatherland. Let us not thwart the purposes of God by adopting a policy that will cause the American negro to perish from the earth. Let us encourage those lead ers who desire and are planning for a great future for our people."

There is something for negro lead ers to think about. They might ask the labor agents from the North what living conditions Southern ne groes will have there and why, if they are as good as the labor agent says they are, the negroes die so rapidly in the North.

DISEASE HITS NEGRO WHO IS GOING NORTH

Disease resulting from living con ditions in the North are taking a heavy toll of negroes who have been enticed away from Georgia by labor agents with extravagant promises of high wages. This report received in Atlanta from Philadelphia, Detroit, Cleveland and other Northern cities has been verified by heads of negro insurance companies in Atlanta who state that they have been called upon to pay an unusually large number of death claims on negroes who have emi grated north, and that the percentage of deaths among their policy holders who have moved north is far higher than among those who remain in the south.

Alarmed for the safety of large numbers of their race, educated ne groes are seeking to halt the oxodus from the south by informing the ig norant negro laborers of the dangers facing them when they go north. Af ter a trip to the north where he per sonally investigated conditions, a warning was sounded by Ben Davis, editor of an Atlanta newspaper for negroes, and secretary of a negro fra ternal insurance organization, who urged the educated negroes to show the members of their race the folly of blindly accepting the statement of la bor agents who are paid so much a head for the negroes they can sign up.

Living Conditions Bad.

"Even worse that the northern cli mate in its effect on negroes who have always lived in the south are the liv ing conditions in the big industrial cities to which the negroes are go ing," Davis said. "One house I vis ited in Philadelphia has six families living in it when it was intended for only two. Many others are crowded into tenements so thickly that proper sanitation and ventilation are impossi ble, and diseases spread rapidly from one to another. The negro is very susceptible to consumption and espe cially when he makes a sudden change to crowded city life after living on a Georgia plantation or in a small southern town all his life. Some of the negroes are coming back from the north, but they are coming back in coffins.

"The ignorant negro doesn't look ahead and he doesn't realize that the industrial boom which is attracting him to the north is only temporary. Maybe the common laborer can make higher wages in the north just now, but the cost of living is so much high er he eats up what he makes, and when the temporary boom is over he is going to be out of a job and stranded in a country where he hasn't any friends. It is the duty of the ed ucated negro to help the white people in telling the ignorant negroes the dangers that are ahead of them when they pick up and leave the south."

PHILADELPHIA PA INQUIRER
JUNE 2, 1923

FEDERAL BAN SOUGHT

Physicians Plead for Compulsory Vac cination of Negroes Coming North

Proposals for Federal inspection and vaccination against smallpox of negroes migrating from the South were pre sented to the United States Public Health Service at Washington yester day by Dr. James V. Cummings, chief of the Bureau of Health. They will be formally made by the visiting Health Department, he said the plan was not received enthusiastically by the Surgeon General's Department because of the lack of funds for Federal regulation and inspection. One proposal made by Dr. Cummings for the regulation of the northern migration was a requirement that a vaccination certificate must be shown before a railroad ticket is granted. The menace is not confined to Philadelphia alone, he said, but to all cities to which the unvaccinated southerners are migrating.

Mortality Rate Among Negroes Now 17 per 1,000

Washington, June 6.—The mortal ity rate among negroes in the United States now is 17 per 1,000, or 70 per cent. greater than among whites, ac cording to a report issued today by the interior department based upon statistics collected by Howard uni versity.

"The figures further show," the re port said, "that while the colored phy sicians and surgeons increased only 633, or 23.7 per cent., in the last ten years, the number of colored under takers has increased during the same period by 605, or 60.9 per cent.

"Students of this situation attri bute the constant increase in col ored undertakers to the insufficient number of physicians to apply pre ventives against diseases and to care for the afflicted."

Need More Doctors and Dentists

The Increase in the Number of Preachers Too Great

More Trained Nurses a Necessity, Too—The Excessive Death Rate—Unsatisfactory Distribution of Our Physicians and Surgeons

(Special to **The Gazette.**)

Washington, D. C., June 20.—During the Census period 1910 to 1920 we had an increase of 633 Afro-American physicians, surgeons and osteopaths; 908 trained nurses; 631 dentists, and 2076 clergymen. The proportion per capita Afro-American population for each of the above specified professional groups at that time was one physician, surgeon and osteopath to 2820 persons, as compared with 696 for the white physician. There was one Colored trained nurse to 3131 persons as against 650 persons for the white nurse, and we had only one dentist to every 9417 persons as compared with one for every group of 1723 whites. But the proportion of clergymen was one to every 535 persons as compared with one for 889 among the whites. In other words, there are 354 more white people per clergymen than among the Afro-Americans. Whether we are going to hell faster than the whites, and need more preachers to save us, or whether preaching is a **softer job** among us than among the whites I am not prepared to say, but the cold statistical facts appear to indicate that there is something wrong somewhere and that while there is an average yearly increase of only 63 physicians; 90 trained nurses; and 63 dentists; our clergymen increase at the rate of about 207 per year. It is also interesting to note that our females are awakening to the opportunities afforded by professional careers, and that there are 65 female physicians, surgeons and osteopaths; 35 dentists, and 228 who wear the robes of the clergy. Aside from our clergymen who are lifting up their voices and holding out their hands everywhere, there seems to be, from the standpoint of our excessive death rate, an unsatisfactory distribution, particularly of our physicians and surgeons, who appear to be in greater numbers in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cleveland and Chicago than in all of the 16 southern states combined, where live fully eight million of our people. This is doubtless due to economic conditions in the rural districts, and to the disinclination of our physicians to accept hams, cabbage, poultry and eggs in lieu of cash fees. As a group they are not **money mad,** but it requires cash to educate children and to buy gas. Our physicians are not prepared to finance and to operate cold storage warehouses in which to store the agricultural products mentioned while waiting for favorable market conditions. Taken as a whole they are a fine set of men, and they are doing everything possible, **in the cities,** to decrease our alarmingly high death rate. Some of the most distinguished ones claim that our death rate could be considerably reduced, while we are waiting for a larger number of qualified physicians, if the clergymen would become as interested and as active as our insurance companies in conducting health campaigns. Our medical men and most of the laymen consider a **health sermon** of equal if not of more importance than a funeral sermon, and we are all hoping that our thousands of clergymen will speedily adopt this viewpoint.

Deductions made in the foregoing are based on the **1920** consus which gives the following:

	1920	1910	Inc.
Physicians and surgeons, including osteopaths	3,710	3,077	633
Trained nurses	3,341	2,433	908
Dentists	1,109	478	631
Clergymen	19,571	17,495	2,076

Chas. E. Hall.

Health Week — 1923

Florida

Urban League Weekly Bulletin

TAMPA FLA TIMES
MARCH 30, 1923

Afro-American Insurance Company Joins Health Week Observance.

A great asset to the forces already at work for the observance of National Negro Health Week is the Afro-American Insurance Co. with a local force of 27 workers who are enthusiastically pushing the health week program as outlined by the National Negro Business League.

A free clinic will be conducted each day at the Afro-American building, 707 Constant street, to which the public is invited.

The following is the program for the operation of the clinic beginning, Monday, April 2, and continuing each day except Friday from 3:30 to 5:30 p. m.

Monday, April 2: Physicians, Dr. G. W. F. Johnson and Dr. J. A. White; dental clinic, Dr. L. A. Howell.

Tuesday, April 3: Physicians, Dr. L. A. Greaux and Dr. S. E. Johnson; dental clinic, Dr. B. A. Brummick.

Wednesday, April 4. Physicians, Dr. R. R. Williams and Dr. J. A. Butler; dental clinic, Dr. Carl Norton.

Thursday, April 3, Physicians.-Dr. G. P. Norton and Dr. M. J. Anderson; dental clinic, Dr. J. C. Beatty.

Baby Contest. First prize, $5; second prize, $3; third prize, $2.

Saturday, April 7: Afro-American building general cleanup day. Address, Dr. J. C. Harris, city health officer.

W. H. Lee, secretary of the Afro-American Insurance company, and Dr. Spearing, also an official, spent several days in Tampa last week making arrangements for the health week observance.

C. W. Patterson, as general manager of the Tampa district, is always ready to co-operate heartily in those movements which mean civic betterment.

Health Week – 1923

National Negro Health Week

3-10-23

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

In accordance with the request of the Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference and in cooperation with the National Negro Business League and other influential organizations, an invitation is extended to the following organizations and agencies to unite, from April 1st to 7th, in the observance of the Ninth Annual National Negro Health Week: Daily and Weekly Newspapers, Health Journals, The United States Public Health Service, State Board of Health, City Board of Health, The National Medical Association, State Medical Association, State Tuberculosis Associations, The American Red Cross, The National American Social Hygiene Association, Association of Graduates Nurses, The The Nationan Child Welfare Association, The American Child Hygiene Association, The Child Welfare League of merica, The National Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, The National League on Urban Conditions, The National Clean-up and Paint-up Bureau, The Young Men's Christian Association, The National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, The Associated Negro Press, The National Negro Press Association, Bishops and other officers of Religious Denominations, Annual Church Conferences and Associations, Secret Societies, Insurance Companies, Farmers' Conferences, Farmers' Improvement Societies, Churches, Schools and other local organizations.

The Ninth Annual National Negro Health Week should secure a more general interest in an understanding of health problems and health education than any which has preceded it. Results of the last anual Health Week gave great impulse to this health movement which is planned to effect the cooperation of all welfare agencies and groups of people in the reduction of preventable sickness and deaths, and the increase of vitality and resistance to disease Such results not only lessen the misery and cost of preventable sickness and death to the family, community and the Government, but also increase the well-being, earning capacity and service of the healthy citizen to home. community and country.

As was done last year, the United States Public Health Service has prepared the Health Week Bulletin. It is ready for distribution and copies of the same may be secured by application to Tuskegee Institute or to Dr. Roscoe C. Brown, the United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK TO BE OBSERVED

Washington Eagle

Health Week will be observed by the Washington public during the week of April 1 to April 7, inclusive.

Physicians and dentists of Washington are preparing to make this week a definite factor in the effort toward health conservation, public meetings will be held at Howard University April 1 at 8 p. m., and at the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church April 5 at the same hour.

D 3/24/23.

The public will receive minute-men addresses on health at various theaters by representative physicians and dentists. There also will be health movies for children at the Republic Theater on April 4 and a each public meeting there will be demonstrative lectures on health conservation.

HEALTH WEEK BEGINS SUNDAY

Savannah Tribune

Special Program Will Be Carried

N. M. Wor
Tues

3/24/23

Washington, D. C., March 2[illegible] United States Public Health Serv[illegible] the State boards of health and other organizations interested in health, welfare, and popular health education are indorsing and taking an active part in the carrying out of the health week program. Many churches, schools, fraternities, societies and insurance companies are lending their support. The United States Department of Agriculture is assisting through the men and women acting as farm demonstration and home economics agents in the Agricultural Extension Service. Supplementing this service, the Commission on Inter-Racial Cooperation will distribute health pamphlets and posters to the fifteen states having inter-racial committees. The National Child Welfare Association is, as formerly, contributing a number of health week posters.

D. C.

Among the special features of the health week program as observed last year were prize awards for the cleanest section of the city, for health essays, food demonstrations, baby contests, exhibits and film showing. Prizes were also given for health papers and illustrated booklets prepared by school children.

Although National Negro Health Week observance in 1922 was successful and the achievements encouraging, it is nevertheless true that not over ten per cent of the total colored population was reached. There can be no doubt that a large part of the remaining ninety per cent not reached would welcome those benefits to self, to home and to the community which the health program offers. Therefore, for 1923, all organizations and persons interested and active in health work are urged to make special efforts to reach the largest number of people in the most effective way.

A guide to the observance of this health week, a program giving helpful information together with a schedule of the daily activities, has been prepared This program may be secured free of charge by writing the Surgeon General United States Public Health Service, Washington, District of Columbia, attention Radio. The demand for this publication for general distribution far exceeds the supply, hence it is suggested that organizations cooperating in the health week campaign reprint and distribute to the members of their orgainzations and the people of their communities appropriate parts of the publication.

Health Week activities are assigned to the days of the week as follows:

Sunday, April 1, will be observed as Sermon and Lecture Day. Mother and infant welfare work to reduce high infant mortality should be emphasized. It is suggested that ministers give health sermons or that physicians lecture on health in the churches at least once a quarter.

Monday, April 2, will be Hygiene Day. Social Hygiene and venereal disease control measures should be emphasized. Health slides, exhibits and films should be shown whenever possible under proper supervision.

Tuesday, April 3, will be Swat the Fly Day. Destruction of breeding places of flies and mosquitoes will be urged, methods of destroying disease spreading insects and rodents stressed, together with the screening of homes, bakery and food establishments

Wednesday, April 4, will be Tuberculosis Day. Talks by doctors, visiting nurses, and social workers should feature this day and measures effective in preventing the spread of tuberculosis should be explained and stressed.

Thursday, April 5, will be Children's Health Day. The schools should have health programs, stories of the modern health crusade, and health plays. Parents are urged to attend these exercises. Attention should be called to the fact that school buildings and premises should be put in sanitary condition.

Friday, April 6, will be Church Sanitation Day. Churches will be cleaned thoroughly, the yards will be cleared of rubbish, health entertainments or meetings for informal talks on the week's program and the Saturady general clean up will follow the day's work. These talks should be held in the churches.

Saturday, April 7, will be observed as General Clean-Up Day. On this day an attempt will be made to complete all the cleaning of homes, buildings and premises. The county supervising commtitee, organized to direct the carrying out of the health week program, should prepare a report of the result of the campaign and send a copy or summary of the report to the newspapers and cooperating organizations.

The United States Public Health Service in concluding this announcement, wishes to emphasize:

1. That National Negro Health Week is a campaign for definite information and service.

2. That National Negro Health Week will be observed this year from April 1 to April 7.

3. That the principal national health agencies are cooperating in this movements.

4. That the United States Public Health Service endorses this movement

5. That the promoters of this health week realize that the results secured in a week of intensive interest and activity are not sufficient to maintain personal fitness and sanitary surroundings, and therefore they are making a special appeal for the observance of a year-round health program, a day by day, better and better health practice which is the best insurance against the disability and losses due to preventable disease.

6. The United States Public Health Service announces tonight that it has available a limited supply of pamphlets which will assits in carrying out this year-round health program. Many of these may be obtained free by writing the Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service, Washington District of Columbia.

The observance of health week in this city will begin Sunday. Even though it is Easter day, the pastors of the various churches are asked to call the attention of their members to the fact and urge them to enter heartily into its observance. Through lead of Supt. Gibson, all of the public schools will do their part in disseminating the idea of the week in order to make it worth while and beneficial. Talks will be given the various classes by selected physicians. Plans have been arranged for street meetings in several points where the masses will be reached. Severay of our white friends will speak at designated churches during the week. Number of leaders hav been selected to act in groups in the several appointd districts where house to house visits will be made urging the people to clean up and observe the common rules of health. This will be followed by an inspection.

Several thousand pamphlets have been printed for distribution among the people.

Negro Health Week Widely Observed

To stimulate general interest in health problems and health education among negroes the ninth annual negro health week, April 1 to 7, will be observed by churches, schools, health associations, and many other organizations throughout the country in cooperation with Tuskegee Institute and the National Negro Business League. The program of the week will begin on Sunday with sermons and lectures by clergymen, doctors, and other qualified persons and will include a fly and mosquito day, a tuberculosis day, a children's health day, a church sanitation day, and a general clean-up day. The United States Public Health Service has prepared a health week bulletin for use in this work.

Health Week - 1923. Arkansas.

NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

During National Negro Halth Week which this year will be celebrated from April 1 to 7, all organizations and persons interested and active in the work will be specially erged to endeavor to get in touch with the vast majority of Negroes who have not yet learned of the health work done and the great benefits brought about to self, home and community by the community gatherings each week. Prescott Ark. News

During the week the steady decrease in the Negro death rate discussed last year will again be emphazied. Statistics show that in Maryland and North Carolina, tho only two states in which records go back for ten years, the negro death rate decreased 7, 8, and 32 per cent respectively, and tahat in Kentucky and Virginia, in which the records go back for only five years, the rate decreased 1'.8 and '1.1 per cent respectively. In other southern states these records do not go back as much as five years. Feb. 29, 1923.

These figures seem to indicate that American Negroes are not necessarily short lived nor especially liable to disase and that their death rate is largely due to their comparative poverty. The point is made that better hygenic conditions would reduce the rate of both sickness and death and do away with much of te industrial loss caused to employers by absenteeism,

Te week begins on Sunday, April 1, with health sermons and lectures which will explain the purposes of ealth week and urge cooperation with health organizations and will especially stress mother and infant welfare work.

Monday is hygiene day, when personal and community hygiene will be discused and ocial hygiene education and veneral disease control considered. Tuesday is "Swat the fly" day, on which the spread of disease and the advantages of screening will be expalined. Wednesdayi tuberclosis day, when fresh attention is called to the fact that the disease is not hereditary, and that treatment should be begun early. Thursday is children's day and will be given to stories of health crusades and cleaning up measures; parents will be invied to attend Friday will be devoted to cleaning up churches and grounds and putting toilets into sanitary condition. Saturday will be a general clean-up day Reports should be prepared in each community and sent to local newspapers and to cooperating organizations.

Health week will be conducted by Dr. R. R. Moten, principal of Tuskegee Institute under the auspices of the Annual Tuskegee Negro Sonference and the National Negfiro Business League, with the cooperation of many other institutions. The U. S. Public Health Service, which is among those cooperating, is publishing in connection with the week, a "year-round" health program, which will be widely distributed.

BRINKLEY HAS CLEAN-UP DAY

BRINKLEY, Ark., April 13.—Today is clean-up day in Brinkley, and Friday the 13th means bad luck to those who fail to comply with the orders of Mayor Elmo Chaney and City Health Officer Dr. T. B. Bradford. Posters have been distributed over town with red letters K. K. K., which means Kum Klean Kampaign, and is the slogan for the 1923 clean-up week. Herald.

CLEAN-UP WEEK HELD.

Morrilton Sets Aside Present Week for General Overhauling.

MORRILTON, Ark., April 18.—Through a proclamation by Mayor J. A. Frisby this week has been designated as "clean-up week" in Morrilton. Complying with the request of the mayor, property owners and tenants have cleaned up rubbish and a convenient place for it to be removed by the city's truck or wagon.

According to Mayor Frisby the marshal has been instructed to see that the "clean-up" order is complied with. Violators will be subject to a fine.

Health Week – 1923.

Alabama.

HEALTH WEEK

The National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools is invited by the Tuskegee Negro Conference, the National Negro Business League, Dr. R. R. Moton, President, and by the Committee on Interracial Co-operation, Dr. Will W. Alexander, Director, to unite with other organizations throughout the country in observing National Negro Health Week, April 1-7, 1923.

The Ninth Annual National Negro Health Week should secure a more general interest in an understanding of health problems and health education than any which has preceded it. Results of the last annual Health Week gave great impulse to this health movement which is planned to effect the co-operation of all welfare agencies and groups of people in the reduction of preventable sickness and deaths, and the increase of vitality and resistance to disease. Such results not only lessen the misery and cost of preventable sickness and death to the family, community and the government, but also increase the well-being, earning capacity and service of the healthy citizen to home, community and country.

As was done last year, the United States Public Health Service has prepared the Health Week Bulletin. It is ready for distribution and copies of the same may be secured by application to Tuskegee Institute or to Dr. Roscoe C. Brown, the United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

At a meeting of representatives of a number of national health organizations, held at Tuskegee Institute, January 19th, the following program for Health Week was approved:

Sunday, April 1st—Sermon and Lecture Day. Health sermons and lectures by ministers, doctors and other qualified persons. Urge the carrying out of the Health Week program. Give references to health information and urge co-operation with organized agencies. Emphasize mother and infant welfare week to reduce high infant mortality.

Monday, April 2nd—Hygiene Day. Personal and community hygiene talks by doctors, visiting nurses, social workers and other qualified persons, Social hygiene education and venereal disease control measures should be considered in special meetings. Health films, slides and exhibits should be used wherever possible under proper supervision.

Tuesday, April 3rd—Fly and Mosquito Day. Destroy the breeding places of flies; also of mosquitoes. Talk on the possibility and danger of disease being spread by insects and rats, and describe the methods of destroying them. All homes, markets, bakeries and food establishments should be screened against flies.

Wednesday, April 4th—Tuberculosis Day. Talks by doctors, visiting nurses, social workers and other qualified persons. Explain that tuberculosis ("consumption") is not hereditary but spreads through carelessness; that treatment should begin early. Emphasize for prevention: 1, Good Cheer; 2, Good Food; 3, Fresh Air; 4, Proper Living.

Thursday, April 5th—Children's Health Day. Health programs, stories of modern health crusades, parades, etc. It is suggested that on or before this day, school buildings and premises be put in sanitary condition; and if programs are rendered in school buildings, parents and patrons be invited to attend. Some part of the exercises of this day should be devoted to the commemoration of the birthday of the late Booker T. Washington, the founder of the National Negro Health Week.

Friday, April 6th—Church Sanitation Day. Clean churches thoroughly inside and out. Clear the yards of all rubbish, etc. Put toilets in sanitary condition. It is suggested that health entertainments or meetings for informal talks on the week's program and the Saturday general clean-up follow the day's work.

Saturday, April 7th—General Clean-up Day. Complete all cleaning of homes, buildings and premises.

It is suggested that a committee be organized in each community to supervise the carrying out of the above program.

The community supervising committee should prepare, through its secretary or some other person a report of the results of the Health Week program and send copy or summary of report to newspapers and co-operating organizations.

YEAR-ROUND HEALTH PROGRAM

1. Ventilate every room you occupy.
2. Wear loose, porous clothing suited to season, weather and occupation.
3. If you are an indoor worker, be sure to get recreation outdoors.
4. Sleep in fresh air always; in the open if you can.
5. Hold a handkerchief before your mouth and nose when you cough or sneeze and insist that others do so, too.
6. Always wash your hands before eating.
7. Do not overeat. This applies especially to meats and eggs.
8. Eat some hard and some bulky foods; some fruits.
9. Eat slowly—chew thoroughly.
10. Drink sufficient water daily.
11. Evacuate thoroughly, regularly.
12. Stand, sit, and walk erect.
13. Do not allow poisons and infections to enter the body.
14. Keep the teeth, gums, and tongue clean.
15. Work, play, rest, and sleep in moderation.
16. Keep serene. Worry is the foe of health. Cultivate the companionship of your fellow men.
17. Avoid self-drugging. Beware of the patent-medicine faker.
18. HAVE YOUR DOCTOR EXAMINE YOU CAREFULLY ONCE A YEAR. ALSO CONSULT YOUR DENTIST AT REGULAR INTERVALS.

NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

Ninth Annual Clean-Up Campaign to Be Observed April 1-7, 1923.

NASHVILLE TENN BANNER
FEBRUARY 22, 1923

In accordance with the request of the annual Tuskegee Negro Conference and in co-operation with the National Negro Business League and other influential organizations, an invitation is extended to the following organizations and agencies to unite, from April 1 to 7, in the observance of the Ninth Annual National Negro Health Week: Daily and weekly newspapers, health journals, the United States public health service, state boards of health, city boards of health, the National Medical Association, State medical associations, the National Tuberculosis Association, State Tuberculosis Association, the American Red Cross, the National Association of Graduate Nurses, the American Social Hygiene Association, the National Child Welfare Assolcation, the American Child Hygiene Association, the Child Welfare League of America, the National Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, the National League on Urban Conditions, the National Clean-up and Paint-up Bureau, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, the Associated Negro Press, the National Negro Press Association, bishops and other officers of religious denominations, annual church conferences, insurance companies, farmers' conferences, farmers' improvement societeis, churches, schools and other local organizations.

The ninth anual National Negro Health Week should secure a more general interest in an understanding of health problems and health education than any which has preceded it. Results of the last annual Health Week gave great impulse to this health movement which is planned to effect the co-operation of all welfare agencies and groups of people in the reduction of preventable sickness and deaths, and the increase of vitality and resistance to disease. Such results not only lessen the misery and cost of preventable sickness and death to the family, community and the government, but also increase the well-being, earning capacity and service of the healthy citizen to home, community and country.

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Saturday, April 7—General clean-up day. Complete all cleaning of homes, buildings and premises.

It is suggested that a committee be organized in each community to supervise the carrying out of the above program.

The community supervising committee should prepare, through its secretary or some other person a report of the results of the health week program and send copy or summary of report to newspapers and co-operating organizations.

Tuskegee Institute will appreciate suggestions for making the campaign a success, and will be glad to furnish or co-operate in helping any individual, or group, to receive the necessary health literature. Address R. R. Moton, Principal, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

CLEAN-UP CAMPAIGN IS ON IN COVINGTON

ANDALUSIA, ALA., April 10.—Special to The Advertiser.—With a special program having been arranged for each day in the week, the clean-up campaign is being waged with increasing vigor here toward making Andalusia several degrees cleaner. Back-yard Day, Public Building Day, Cemetery Day, Streets and Public Squares Day, all are to be observed, at which time under the direction of the Civic Improvement Club, assisted by other organizations and individuals, there will be a general cleaning.

Mrs. J. S. Bugnett, president of the Civic Club, addressed the students of the local high school this morning, impressing them with the importance of falling in line with the general clean-up program now on and urging them to give it their support.

The campaign is being talked and practiced and the leaders of the movement are encouraged with the results thus far obtained. There is a whistle which blows at 6:30 each morning announcing the beginning of the day's work, and all who take part in the program either in the home or in the general community clean-up are urged to abide by the suggested program handed out.

NEW ORLEANS LA. ITEM
APRIL 3, 1923

"Swat the Fly" Work Begins Among Negroes; Talks In All Schools

Monday was officially "Hygiene Day," on the program of national negro health week, a program suggested by the Tuskegee conference and endorsed by state health officials. This program is being observed this year in 64 of the Louisiana parishes.

Personal and community talks were made by authorities to educate the negroes in the fundamentals of hygiene, and to show them the benefits to be derived from improving their home surroundings.

Health authorities, and men backing the movement, believe that through the teaching and application of hygiene, the negro death rate in tuberculosis, which is three times that of the white race, can be greatly reduced.

Tuesday is for a "Swat-the-Fly" campaign. Competent persons made talks in negro schools and communities on the possibility and danger of diseases being spread by flies, insects, and rats. Methods of destroying them were described. Screening, modern sanitation and the necessity of killing the early flies were stressed.

Dr. John Callan, president of the City Board of Health, through the public school authorities, is assisting and aiding the campaign being made.

NEW ORLEANS LA ITEM
APRIL 1, 1923

Negro Health Week Opened In Louisiana

Co-operating with health and welfare agencies, the program for National Negro Health Week, suggested by the Annual Tuskeegee conference, will be generally observed in Louisiana, beginning today. Local committees in 63 parishes are preparing to carry out the program.

The days of the week will be devoted to Sermon and Lecture Day, Hygiene Day, Swat-the-fly Day, Children's Health Day, Tuberculosis Day, Church Sanitation Day, and General-Clean-Up Day.

The observance is being promoted by Dr. John Callan, president of the City Board of Health, through school authorities. Some of the best lecturers and health authorities of the city will make talks.

The Child's Welfare association will conduct free clinics for negroes at 1741 Bourbon street and at 2525 Delachaise street.

Special efforts are being made to awaken interest in the Child Welfare clinics. The infant death rate among negroes is apalling and due chiefly to ignorance. Federal census reports the negro death rate as 18.4 per thousand, compared with 12.8 for white. Infant mortality averages twice as high among negroes as among whites and death rates from tuberculosis and typhoid are three times as high.

BIRMINGHAM ALA AGE HER'D
APRIL 1, 1923

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK PROGRAM ANNOUNCED

Will Be Observed At Acipco During Coming Week

Ninth annual negro health week under auspices of the Young Men's Christian association is to be observed at the shops of the American Cast Iron Pipe company at Acipco this week.

Exercises will be opened Sunday by Rev. J. W. Goodgame, and the health lectures and program will start Monday. Subjects to be discussed during the week andd lectures to be given are as follows:

"Cancer," by Dr. J. H. Edmondson. "Baby Care," by Miss Elizabeth LaForge. "Malaria," by E. B. Johnson. "Teeth," by Dr. C. B. Bray. "Baby Weighing," by Dr. Alfred Walker and Dr. Russell Callen. "Tuberculosis," by Miss Bertha Clement. "Hookworm and Bacteria," by C. H. Kibbey. "Venereal Diseases," by Dr. C. W. Shropshire. Address by Rev. J. H. Conner. Weighing and inspection of children by Hazelle Holland and city nurses.

Ten minute talks will be made in each of the West Acipco schoolrooms every morning by the teachers on some health topic. Various games will be played by the children illustrating theo relation between health, exercise and recreation. The closing event will be a clean-up of premises with announcement of those having the most attractive places. A feature of the exercise will be the presentation of fifteen cash prizes for the best essays written by the pupils of the West Acipco school.

HEALTH WEEK WIDELY OBSERVED

The Ninth Annual Observance of National Negro Health Week, held April 1-7, from all reports was the most extensive since the inauguration of the movement. Thousands of copies of the suggested program for the week were distributed by the United States Public Health Service and the Institute. Governors of states and mayors of cities throughout the country and especially in the South issued proclamations urging the observance. Medical associations "assumed command" and carried on the work in many cities and farm and home demonstration agents and Jeanes supervisors conducted the work in the rural districts.

To arouse further interest in the movement, the National Clean-up and Paint-up Bureau, of St. Louis, Missouri, through its Chairman, Mr. Allen W. Clark, offered three silver loving cups to be awarded to the cities reporting the most effective results. The cups will be awarded at the Twenty-fourth Annual meeting of the National Negro Business League, at Hot Springs, Arkansas, August 15, 16 and 17.

Health Week—1923

Alabama

"HEALTH AND THE HOME"

By W. H. A. Moore

Mobile Item 3-16-23 Mobile Ala.

National Negro Health Week begins on the first of next April. This Health Week is a Tuskegee idea. It is better than a good idea. The door of every Negro home in America should be opened wide to give it a hearty welcome and a clean bed in the guest chamber. Health study is as vital to the race as money study. In making pratical application of its accepted principles to the needs of the home we are going a long way in the direct- f sound American citizenship. Most of us know well how to drive an automobile; many of us are adepts at "leading movements;" and it is said, rather authoritatively I fancy, that we have the most thoroughly educated feet in the country. This is as it should be. No one should be permitted to enjoy the privilege to question our right to "front up" in whatever of social distinctions we may choose to select. There are odd ments, though, when it might be well to think earnestly concerning the social needs of the fellows in the ranks behind the generals and the advance guard of the group. The good health of the rank and file thns becomes a question of grave import. "On to Moscow" was followed by the disasterous of diseases and death tha twere strewn along the way of "Back from Moscow." The devil's back is no safer abiding place then the shadow under his Satanic majesty's belly. Tuberculosos has too strong a hold on the vitality and wellbeing of the race; the stressful situation of big city life are making too wide a sweep of the finer social impulses of our kind; finally, the social responsibilities of our forward elements contnue to mount higher and higher as the group's economic position grows in social importance. All of which means that the matter of a "Health Week" assumes huge economic proportions and has come to us at a real "psychological moment." But the health of the Nation is also involved in the faithful observances of the rule and conduct of "Health Week" programs. There is no "color line" in good health. Health amalgamates, assimilates and fights segregation to the very death of it. Caste in the baby and wealth a pigmy in their contentions with him. Arouse Health to anger and his malevolent breath sweeps the length and breadth of a continent oversight. Give him of your life's better hope and you will have come to you the glories and the beauties of song and contentment everywhere throughout the land. Prejudice is the boon companion of ill health. Our fight, in truth, is not for rights but for good health,. No man in good health can hate his fellow man. Only sick minds and diseased bodies give resting places to race prejudices in the United States of Americe is first hand evidence that the Nation is sick unto death. It does no tmatter that "Democracy" is our rallying cry nor that every citizen is Constitutionally free and equal, if the Nation was not morally and physically sick Democracy would be a spiritual fact and fredom a physical truth with us all. The insistent cry for the maintenance of the "color line" by certain elements of Southern life is nothing more than a vicious endeavor to justify the creation and existence of the chattel slave system in its midst. It is a vain effort t ohide the shame of its crime against the love and beauty of human life. As an expresion of amazingly brutal impudence it has no parrallel in history. At this time we can well afford t oset aside considerations of its unhappy presence and give our thoughtful labor to the work of making the Tuskegee Health program a success. This we are bound to do in the interest of humanity.

DR. SNYDER AND HIS HEALTH DISCUSSIONS.

Birmingham Reporter 3-10-23

In a series of lectures to white people, and more particularly to distinguished clubs of white men, Dr. J. Ross Snyder in the past few weeks has been exposing a very serious condition among Negro people. While the addresses are centered on the poor health and keep of Negro children, he calls attention to conditions and circumstances that breed bad health among the adult members of the race.

In this issue of The Reporter is published one of the addresses of Dr. Snyder and the charges that he is making against the unscrupulous, unfair and unreasonable white people are alarming, and but for the actual facts exhibited, would hardly be believable by the ordinary person reading of conditions affecting a certain group life of our community.

This editorial is not printed to inflame or emphasize the condition to white people or about white people, we are calling attention primarily to our own group because in all of this exposure the Negro can of his own initiative throw off much of it. There is no excuse for a Negro man keeping his family in hovels, dives and unhealthy places, except as he is ignorant, careless and unconcerned. In this the responsibility rests upon the Negro leadership and the city government as much as it does upon the unscrupulous, biased, prejudiced and money-making landlord. The rents that Negroes are paying in Birmingham are quite sufficient to have healthy conditions or buildings that can be kept in a healthy condition. And as Dr. Snyder has wisely said, none can escape; we all are liable to the diseases that are breeded in these poorly kept homes and unsanitary conditions. Ministers of the gospel must preach more about it. The lodge hall officials and the executors of the various fraternal orders must talk more to the people on the subject of good health and elevated character. Our attention cannot be called too often in this direction. If we would save ourselves, we must save our neighbors; if we would save our state, we must save our community. The best citizen in a community is the one who keeps himself straight, his home presentable and who is able to present an example to his neighbors and bold enough and sensible enough in his boldness to complain against any condition that might be unsavory or that would breed disease or trouble.

It is highly pleasing that the attention of white leaders is called to these troubles and from a source that cannot be questioned. And it is reasonable to believe that from this attack and exposure great good will come.

ANNUAL HEALTH WEEK TO START EASTER SUNDAY

Clarion Ledger-Jackson 3-10-23

National Health and Clean-Up Drive to Be Made; Health Service Aids Move

Tuskegee, Ala., March 9.—Announcement has just been made of the dates of the Ninth Annual National Negro Health Week. It will begin Easter Sunday and continue for seven days.

As was done last year, the United States Public Health service has prepared the Health Week Bulletin. It is ready for distribution and copies of the same may be secured by application to Tuskegee institute or to Dr. Roscoe C. Brown, the United States public health service, Washington, D. C.

Program for Week

At a meeting of representatives of a number of national health organizations at Tuskegee institute January 19, the following program for Health Week was approved.

Sunday, April 1—Sermon and Lecture Day. Health sermons and lectures by ministers, doctors and other qualified persons. Urge the carrying out of the Health Week program. Give references to health information and urge co-operation with organized agencies. Emphasize mother and infant welfare week to reduce high infant mortality.

Monday, April 2 — Hygiene Day. Personal and community hygiene talks by doctors, visiting nurses, social workers and other qualified persons. Social hygiene education and venereal disease control measures should be considered in special meetings. Health films, slides and exhibits should be used wherever possible under proper supervision.

Tuesday, April 3—Fly and Mosquito Day. Destroy the breeding places of flies; also of mosquitoes. Talk on the possibility and danger of disease being spread by insects and rats, and describe the methods of destroying them. All homes, markets, bakeries and food establishments should be screened against flies.

Tuberculosis Day

Wednesday, April 4—Tuberculosis Day. Talks by doctors, visiting nurses, social workers and other qualified persons. Explain that tuberculosis ("consumption") is not hereditary but spreads through carelessness; that treatment should begin early. Emphasize for prevention: 1, good cheer; 2, good food; 3, fresh air; 4, proper living.

Thursday, April 5 — Children's Health Day. Health programs. Stories of modern health crusades, parades, etc. It is suggested that on or before this day school buildings and premises be put in sanitary condition; and if programs are rendered in school buildings, parents and patrons be invited to attend. Some part of the exercises of this day should be devoted to the commemoration of the birthday of the late Booker T. Washington, the founder of the National Health Week.

Friday, April 6—Church Sanitation Day. Clean churches thoroughly inside and out. Clean the yards of all rubbish, etc. Put toilets in sanitary condition. It is suggested that health entertainments or meetings for informal talks on the week's program and the Saturday general clean-up follow the day's work.

Saturday, April 7—General Clean-Up Day. Complete all cleaning of homes, buildings and premises.

It is suggested that a committee be organized in each community to supervise the carrying out of the above program.

CLEAN-UP CAMPAIGN IS PLANNED IN TUSKEGEE

Montgomery Advertiser 3-16-23

(Special to The Advertiser)

TUSKEGEE, ALA., March 15.—A delegation of the members of the Sappho Club met with the mayor and council of Tuskegee Tuesday night and outlined the program for the Clean-Up Campaign that begins on March 17, and runs through March 24. The city authorities entered most heartily into the plan, and pledged their support, even down to the smallest detail. The town is divided into ten districts with a chairman in each district. The work begun is not to close with the week of special effort, but it is to last through the entire summer. The club women have entered Tuskegee in the contest for the cleanest town in Alabama.

At this meeting of the city council it was decided to take down the old water tank from Main street near the depot, and transfer it to a hill near the spring where the supply of water is obtained, and to institute a filtering station for the water supply. With the water supply filtered, all the tin cans removed, and oil poared in the stagnant water of near by ravines, the health conditions of Tuskegee will be greatly improved.

MOBILE PLANS FOR CLEAN-UP CAMPAIGN

Montgomery Advertiser

(Special to The Advertiser)

MOBILE, ALA., March 22.—Mayor R. V. Taylor, in a proclamation issued yesterday, officially designated the week beginning April 1 as "clean-up and paint-up" week and called upon the people to observe the suggestion and have a cleaning up of the city. "No

people can he healthy and happy unless they are clean, and no city can be a safe place for the abode of members of the human family unless it is free from dirt, and this proclamation is for the purpose of calling upon every good citizen, man, woman and child, to clean up and paint up", said the proclamation of the mayor. 3/23/23.

Offer Prize Inducement to Clean Up

3-31-23

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., March 30.—Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee institute and president of the National Negro Business league, has announced that the National Clean-Up and Paint-Up bureau of St. Louis, Mo., through its chairman, Allen W. Clark, has offered to give silver loving cups to the three communities that do the most effective work during the ninth annual national Negro health week, April 1-7. The cup will be awarded at the annual meeting of the National Negro Business league at Hot Springs, Ark., Aug. 15, 16 and 17.

Each community is urged to organize committees to carry out the health week program and the secretaries of the committees are requested to send reports of the work accomplished to Tuskegee institute, Alabama, not later than May 1. These reports will be submitted to a committee of judges, comprising C. C. Spaulding, secretary-treasurer of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance company, Durham, N. C.; Dr. W. G. Alexander, secretary of the National Medical association, Orange, N. J.; Dr. W. W. Alexander, secretary of he Southern Interracial commission, Atlanta, Ga.; Benjamin J. Davis, editor of the Atlanta Independent, Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. J. R. Levy, Florence, S. C.; President A. E. Malone of Poro college, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. Maggie Walker, president of the St. Luke's bank, Richmond, Va.; Mrs. J. C. Napier, Nashville, Tenn., and Monroe N. Work, editor of the Negro Year Book, Tuskegee institute, Alabama.

ROCHESTER N Y CHRONICL
MARCH 11, 1923

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK.

Is to Be Observed Throughout the Country April 1st to 7th.

During National Negro Health Week, which this year will be celebrated from April 1st to 7th, all organizations and persons interested and active in the work will be specially urged to endeavor to get in touch with the vast majority of negroes who have not yet learned of the health work done and the great benefit brought about to self, home and community by the community gatherings of the week.

The week begins on Sunday, April 1st, with health sermons and lectures, which will explain the purposes of health week and urge co-operation with health organizations and will especially stress mother and infant welfare work.

Monday is hygiene day, when personal and community hygiene will be discussed and social hygiene education and venereal disease control considered. Tuesday is "Swat the Fly" day, on which the spread of disease and the advantages of screening will be explained. Wednesday is tuberculosis day, when fresh attention is called to the fact that the disease is not hereditary, and that treatment should be begun early. Thursday is children's day and will be given to stories of health crusades and cleaning up measures; parents will be invited to attend. Friday will be devoted to cleaning up churches and grounds and to putting toilets into sanitary condition. Saturday will be a general clean-up day. Reports should be prepared in each community and sent to local newspapers and to co-operating organizations.

Health Week will be conducted by Dr. R. R. Moten, principal of Tuskegee Institute, under the auspices of the Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference and the National Negro Business League, with the co-operation of many other organizations. The U. S. Public Health Service, which is among those co-operating, is publishing in connection with the week, a "year round" health program, which will be widely distributed.

CLEAN-UP CAMPAIGN WILL BE HELD IN GREENVILLE

Montgomery Advertiser

GREENVILLE, ALA., April 5.—(Special to The Advertiser.)—Greenville's clean-up campaign that opens in Greenville Monday morning and will continue throughout the week.

The committees who are asking the people to give their premises a thorough cleaning during this week are meeting with hearty response and the campaign is sure to be a great success.

The citizens are being asked to remove from their premises, whether they be vacant, residence, or business places all weeds, trash, emply cans and bottles, etc. They are also being asked to fill with dirt any hole in the ground or any cellar where a building burned in order that no stagnant water can stand.

GREENSBORO N. C. RECORD
MARCH 8, 1923

NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH WEEK APRIL 1-7

The ninth annual National Negro Health Week, which is now being planned, should secure a more general interest in an understanding of health problems and health education than any which has preceded it.

In accordance with the request of the Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference, co-operating with other influential organizations, an invitation has been extended to all organizations, agencies, and newspapers to unite in an effort to reduce preventable sickness and deaths and to increase vitality and resistance to disease, which will tend to increase the well-being, earning capacity, and service of the healthy citizen, to home, community, and country.

A splendid program has been prepared, including lectures by ministers, doctors, nurses, and other qualified persons. One day will be set aside for Hygiene Day, on which health films, slides, and exhibits will be used. Special emphasis is being put on the Fly and Mosquito Day, Tuberculosis Day, Children's Health, Church Sanitation, and General Clean-Up Day.

Tuskegee Institute will be glad to furnish or co-operate in helping any individual or group to receive the necessary health literature.—Bulletin.

ANDALUSIA CLEAN-UP

Week Commencing Monday to Be Devoted to Big Work

Montgomery Advertiser

ANDALUSIA, ALA., April 8.—Again Andalusia has thrown its hat into the ring in the Clean-Up and Paint-Up campaign for the cleanest city in Alabama, to be staged next week commencing Monday and continuing throughout the entire week. The slogan which the Civic Improvement Club had adopted is "Clean-Up and Keep It Up." It is under the auspices of this body that the campaign is to be put on and all organizations and individuals are expected to give their whole-hearted support. 4/9/23

A program has been mapped out as a suggested plan of work for all who enter the campaign. Tools, disinfectants and other articles are to be procured Saturday. Sermons are to point to this campaign Sunday, and at six o'clock Monday morning the whistle blast will signal for everyone to arise and get to work. The whistle will blow each morning. Tuesday will be "back-yard day;" Wednesday "front yard and sidewalk day;" Thursday will be "public buildings day;" Friday will be devoted to the square, church yards, depots, etc., and Saturday will be devoted to the cemetery.

The Boy Scouts, Camp Fire Girls and others will assist the Civic ladies in putting on this campaign and it is anticipated that it will be even more successful than the one of last spring.

INDIANAPOLIS IND NEWS
MARCH 17, 1923

WIDE INTEREST IN PLAN FOR NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

Program of Sermons and Talks Beginning Sunday, April 1.

NOTES OF COLORED FOLK

Wide interest is being shown in the plans for the ninth annual negro health week observance, under the auspices of the annual Tuskegee conference and the National Negro Business League. The movement owes its origin to Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute. It was Mr. Washington's idea to gain the co-operation of the various health agencies of the country to the end that there would be reduction of preventable sickness and deaths and an increase of vitality and resistance to disease. Such results, Mr. Washington thought, would not only lessen the misery to the families, communities and the government, but ultimately would increase the well-being, earning capacity and service of healthy citizens to the home and the country in general.

The United States public health service has prepared bulletins for the observance, and they may be obtained by application to Dr. Roscoe C. Brown, the United States health service, Washington, D. C.

Co-Operating Organizations.

Prominent among the organizations co-operating for the success of health week, besides the federal service, are: The American Red Cross, the National Association of Graduate Nurses, the American Social Hygiene Association, the National Tuberculosis Association and state associations, the National Child Welfare Association, the National Association of Colored Women, the National League on Urban Condition, the National Clean-Up and Paint-Up Bureau the Young Men's Christian associations and the Young Women's Christian associations, the National Association of Colored Teachers, the Associated Negro Press, the National Negro Press Association, fraternal organizations, churches and schools.

At a conference of the heads of several health agencies, held recently at Tuskegee, a program was outlined for the week, beginning Sunday, April 1, with sermons and health talks by qualified persons. The general subjects for the remainder of the week are: Monday, "Hygiene"; Tuesday, "The Fly and the Mosquito"; Wednesday, "Tuberculosis"; Thursday, "Children's Health," and suggestions for observing Mr. Washington's birthday; Friday, "Church Sanitation"; Saturday, "General Clean-Up."

Y. M. C. A. Meeting.

Miss Mary Meyers, secretary of the Marion County Tuberculosis Society, called a meeting at the colored men's branch of the Y. M. C. A. today to select a community supervisor of the health week observance and to make arrangements for special exercises in all the schools and churches. Miss Florence Fitch, head of the art department of the public schools, has authorized the making of negro health week posters for exhibit in those buildings where such work in desired.

ROCHESTER N Y CHRONICL
FEBRUARY 23, 1923

Tuskegee Announces Negro Health Week.

To the Editor of the Democrat and Chronicle.

Sir: On January 19th there was held at Tuskegee Institute, a successful meeting of representatives of the various agencies that are preparing to co-operate in promoting the observance of National Negro Health Week. It was decided to designate April 1st to 7th as the date for this observance.

The United States Public Health Service has again published the Health Week Bulletin. It is ready for distribution and copies can be obtained by writing to Tuskegee Institute, or to Dr. Roscoe C. Brown, United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

As in previous years we are asking your co-operation in this effort for health improvement. Whatever you may do to call this matter to the attention of the general public and also to those under your supervision will be greatly appreciated.

Thanking you in advance for your co-operation in this effort for better health, I am

R. R. MOTON,
Principal Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Feb. 20, 1923.

Clean-Up Week Is Being Staged in Fort Deposit

Montgomery Advertiser 3-26-23

FORT DEPOSIT, ALA., April 19.—Clean-up week is being lived up to insofar as the town is concerned, the city fathers having employed a number of hands and are placing the streets in a first class condition, sewers and ditches are opened and all trees and buildings belonging to the town are whitewashed and everything is being put in a sanitary condition. The street committee, composed of W. B. Crum and L. S. Golson, is to be commended for this splendid improvement to the town.

Negro Boy is Saved From Tuberculosis

Montgomery Advertiser 4-1-23

The Fresh Air Camp of the Anti-Tuberculosis league scored a victory against the great white plague recently when a little 12-year-old negro boy was dismissed from the camp as an arrested case.

When the child went to the camp only a few months ago he was thoroughly listless, the secretary said, but before leaving he was active about the place and used to gather flowers for the various cottages.